THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 110

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

'Secret Lobby' Against Flood Bill Charged

Bay State legislator charges 'powerful interests' with blocking State action.

"Powerful interests" were said today by Representative Phillip Sherman (R) of Somerville, House Judiciary Chairman, to be "secretly lobbying in the Legislature to keep Massachusetts from giving its consent to the construction of Federal flood-control dams nnd reservoirs in the Connecticut River Valley.

While Mr. Sherman did not identify the "powerful interests" whose aims and methods he condemned, other members of the Legislature assumed that he was referring to agents of the private power companies.

Power Agent on Hand

At the public hearing on the flood-control bill before the Senate Ways and Means Committee, at which Mr. Sherman made his charges, observers noted the presence of Sheldon Wardwell, legislative agent of several power companies.

Asked if he planned to speak in opposition to the flood-control plan, Mr. Wardwell said he did not. He was seated among the spectators in the Committee room.

"Powerful interests are sabotaging the flood-control proposal by undercover lobbying," Mr. Sherman told the legislators. "This form of lobbying doesn't help the committee or the legislators. It is not a fair position.

"They ought to come out into the open and say whether they oppose the measure and give us their reasons, but they have not done so. They are taking the position that they don't like it, but are not showing any open opposition."

Saltonstall Backs Bill

The bill, to which Mr. Sherman referred, has already passed the House. Its passage has been publicly urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) and Senator David I. Walsh (D).

Despite such backing and the absence of any apparent opposition, the measure has been delayed mysteriously for more than two months. Although no conspicuous opposition was voiced to the bill when introduced on Feb. 1, it languished in committee for more than a month and then was reported out in changed form.

Instead of granting blanket authority to the Federal Government to construct flood-control dams, it gave consent for four specific dams and reservoirs only. In this form, its speedy approval was widely predicted, and passage in the House ensued rapidly. After it was referred to the Senate, however, more than two weeks elapsed before today's hearing.

In its present form, the bill grants to the Federal Government the same jurisdiction over four proposed flood-control dams and reservoirs as the Federal Government already has over post offices, arsenals, and Navy yards. It limits the Government to construction at the specific sites.

The sites are Knightville on the Westfield River, Birch Hill and Lower Naukeag on the Millers River and Tully on the Tully Creek, a tributary of the Millers.

Surprised at Strategy

Saying "either you will accept this plan or we will have no flood control," Representative Sherman expressed surprise that the bill had been referred to the Ways and Means Committee, since it involves no finances. The entire cost of the dams and reservoirs, including acquisition of lands, is to be paid by the Federal Government.

"In the House, the Ways and Means Committee was immediately discharged from consideration of this bill when it was found it did not involve any State money," said Mr. Sherman. Among those who indorsed it at the Senate hearing were Representative John T. Comerford (R) of Brookline and Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston added however, that "pproval should be given with our eyes open."

Governor Murphy of New Hampshire submits message on Flood-Control: Page 9.

Missouri Utility Accused by SEC

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission accused the $250,000,000 Union Electric Company of Missouri today of illegally making contributions to political parties and "unknown" persons running for State and other offices.

SEC and newspaper unite in utility campaign: Page 6.

Americans at Work
"Home Industries"
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The Camera Views the News

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A Movie Star at the Nation's Capital

Robert Montgomery, star of Hollywood, had an appreciative audience when he came to Washington to testify before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on block booking. He was kept busy by autograph hunters among government workers until he was called to the stand. Left to right: Frances Aker, Mr. Montgomery, Mary Fowler, and Catherine Bizler.

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Hearing the Good News

William O. Douglas, former Chairman of the Security and Exchange Commission, who was confirmed by the Senate April 4 for a place on the Supreme Court, is congratulated by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico.

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Apple Queen

Genevieve Garner, granddaughter of Vice-President Garner chosen "Queen of the Apple Blossoms" at Winchester, Va., Apple Blossom Festival.

Wide World

Typical

Karl McCready, 13-year-old Louisville, Ky., boy who was chosen as the "Typical American Boy" in a nation-wide contest with 25,000 competitors.

Stock Tables in New Type

Those acres of figures and fractions sent forth daily from the New York Stock Exchange by the Associated Press will be easier to read in The Christian Science Monitor starting April 10.

From a type size known to printers as 5½-point on a 6½-point body, the latter figure measuring the thickness of each line of type, the Monitor is stepping up to 6-point on a 7-point body.

The type face is changed from Ionic to the newer, more legible Excelsior. A remarkable transformation results in readability of the tables.

These changes in the New York stock tables coincide with a general enlargement and improvement of type in the Monitor. Financial news and feature stories will be set in the same larger type as the general news pages, 7½-point Excelsior.

Stock tables are set by hand for the surprising reason that the hand is more efficient than a machine in keeping up with last-minute changes. Closing quotations reach the street from 15 to 20 minutes faster by use of hand setting. A staff of seven or more men goes to work as soon as the ticker starts at 11 o'clock. Within a few minutes after market closing the page is being made up, and from 12 to 16 minutes later it has gone to press.

The hand is more efficient than the machine because each new quotation can be dropped in, and the old one thrown out, without resetting the entire line as the machine must do. This adds up, for quotations change thousands of times a day. Names of the stocks are set in advance by machine.

Auto Forecast: Plastic Bodies In One Piece?

Chemist convention hears plan to link strength and beauty; cellulose development traced.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5—Plastic automobile bodies molded or pressed in one piece may not be too far from a practical development, S. G. Saunders, Staff Officer of the Chrysler Corporation, said today at the ninety-seventh meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Mr. Saunders smiled at first over enthusiasm of automobile designers for this dream, then declared it wouldn't take many years to come pretty close to giving them what they want.

"Such a composite material as would meet the requirements," he said, "would have high strength, toughness, and resistance to shock as well as beauty of color and a smooth durable finish. You should realize that plastic resins could be made to fit this description if they were improved. There is no reason why the thought of their use should be confined to decoration."

Cellulose Research

George A. Richter of Brown Company, where much research in the use of hardwoods for cellulose has centered, told industrialists present, they could have almost any type fiber desired, practically the only real restrictions being price structures.

"So long as man existed in limited numbers and was chiefly concerned with the barest protection against the elements," he said, "he had no great urge to seek new sources for cellulose beyond that which was readily available in cotton and linen supplemented by natural wool and in much lesser amounts, silk.

"Increased populations together with educated desires for more and varied attire and furnishings, led to extensive cultivation and to search for new sources. Lately has come the discovery through chemistry that nature has been most generous in its supply of cellulose hidden in immeasurable quantities in forests and fields.

"Men visioned the possibility of reforming cellulose into filaments of indefinite length, with new physical properties. Then came that exciting period when inventive minds turned their attention to the search that resulted in Rayon."

Today uses extend beyond textiles into the paper industry, paints and lacquers, transparent sheetings, plastics, and a host of everyday uses already recognized or about to be.

Isotopes Obtained

A new method of obtaining isotopes of the elements, separating so-called "heavy" atoms of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen by the use of heat, proved a genuine surprise to the "pure" or theoretical chemists attending the meeting. It was described by Dr. A. Bramley and Dr. A. E. Brewer of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

It is different from methods discovered by Prof. H. C. Urey of Columbia University, who gained the Nobel award in chemistry for his work in separating isotopes. Taking advantage of small differences in their chemical properties, at the Bureau, Dr. Bramley and Dr. Brewer developed physical methods which promise even greater possibilities, because now an adequate supply of desired "heavy" atoms can be obtained.

Lebrun Re-elected For Another Term By Assembly Vote

VERSAILLES, France, April 5 (AP)—President Lebrun of France was re-elected for a second seven-year term today, breaking with a half-century tradition of one-term Presidents.

The National Assembly—the Senate and Chamber of Deputies—accorded him 506 votes of the 909 ballots cast, at the appeal of the Daladier Government for a demonstration of national unity before the uncertain picture Europe now presents. Four hundred and fifty-five votes were necessary.

M. Lebrun had been prevailed upon to stand for re-election for this reason. Jules Grevy was the only other President ever re-elected, and he resigned in 1887 in the second year of his second term. M. Lebrun's present term ends May 10.

The ballots were taken in their turn into the counting room for tabulation, after which Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate, made the official announcement.

Albert Bedouce, dean of Socialist Deputies, polled 151 votes; Communist Marcel Cachin got 72; Senator Justin Godart 50; Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, 55, and Ferdinand Bouisson, former President of the Chamber and Premier for four days in 1935, 16; Minister of Agriculture, Henri Queuille, 7.

M. Herriot and Dr. Queuille were not officially candidates. M. Bouisson had withdrawn yesterday in favor of of M. Lebrun.

When the official result was known Leftist Deputies began a noisy demonstration.

Socialists and Communists who opposed President Lebrun's candidacy because Premier Daladier had sponsored his re-election booed M. Jeanneney, who made the announcement.

When the Leftists' demonstration continued M. Jeanneney abruptly adjourned the assembly.

Political candidates barred in French choice of President: Page 2.

Putnam Is Named To Bolster's Job On Boston Court

Resignation of Wilfred Bolster, Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, was announced by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this morning. The resignation, it was understood, had been under consideration for some time.

The Governor immediately sent in the name of Judge F. Delano Putnam to the Executive Council to fill the $10,000 vacancy. Judge Putnam has been acting as Special Justice in the Municipal Court since 1930 when he was named by former Gov. Frank G. Allen.

Previously, Judge Putnam served as Assistant Attorney General of the Commonwealth. He served in France with Governor Saltonstall in the 302nd Infantry, and is a Past Commander of the Oliver Ames Post, American Legion. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1909.

Governor Saltonstall nominated Jacob Spiegel, former Secretary to U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., to the post vacated by Judge Putnam.

The Governor also made five other appointments Walter E. Stuka of Clinton was appointed to a $2,600-a-year assistant clerkship on the Appellate Tax Board and Louis Rosenthal of Malden was named legal assistant to the Board. Mr. Rosenthal will receive $3,900 annually.

Henry P. McLaren of Westwood was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of Superintendent of State Buildings, and Samuel E. Goldberg and Thomas H. Carr, both of Boston, were appointed to temporary jobs as examiners in the Insurance Department. Both Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Carr recently were dropped in a reorganization of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Small States Wary of Bloc; Stimson Urges Sanctions

Right of United States to join in action to halt aggressor sought in neutrality policy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5 — An American foreign policy which will consciously and firmly "tend to slow down the axis" of aggressor powers and also "encourage their intended victims not to make surrenders which will ultimately endanger us" was boldly advocated to Congress here today by Henry L. Stimson.

He favored participation by the United States in "common action" against the three aggressor powers, and declared that until aggression is halted, civilization is in grave danger. He favored "economic action," arguing that in its use against aggressors the United States has "an enormously effective weapon, a secure place from which to use it, opponents extremely vulnerable to it, and no danger of alienating any existing friendships."

The most recent Republican Secretary of State, who served under the Administration of Herbert Hoover, presented this outline of policy as the premise on which he recommended revision of American Neutrality Laws to permit the President of the United States to single out an aggressor nation from its victims and penalize the aggressor to the full extent of the economic power of the United States.

Greater Power for President

Mr. Stimson was the first witness at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearing on Neutrality Act revision. The Administration opened its official drive for revision with this sage selection of the ranking Republican authority on foreign policy—in a sense playing its trump card on the first day. Mr. Stimson will be followed by Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the United States War Industries Board during the World War. After that, presumably when public interest in the hearings has abated somewhat, will come spokesmen whom isolationist Senators hope will bolster their position.

Mr. Stimson asked for maximum discretion for the President in neutrality matters. As a Republican he declared his complete confidence in the restraint of any President in foreign affairs. He said that in the two wars of the United States in his lifetime "the Presidency was the most cautious and conservative element in the country, clinging to every effort for peace."

Analyzing the world situation which has brought reconsideration of neutrality laws to the forefront in Congress, Mr. Stimson declared his belief "that our Caucasian civilization is threatened by the gravest danger with which it has been confronted for four centuries."

Questioners' Atittude Indicated

After Mr. Stimson had concluded his formal statement he was subjected to searching examination by members of the Committee which, more than anything else, served to disclose the position of the questioners on Neutrality Act revision. Senator William E. Boarh, (R) of Idaho, attempted to lead the witness into a statement that he opposed sale of American arms to any nation at war. Mr. Stimson, apparently not hearing the question fully, nearly slipped into such a statement, but caught himself on the edge and took his position firmly on his desire for full Presidential discretion to apply embargoes or

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

By a Staff Artist

Henry L. Stimson

Former Secretary of State called as first witness in Washington hearings on neutrality law.

Italian Influence Expected to Rise In Albanian Pact

ROME, April 5 (AP)—Greater freedom for Italian troop movements to Albania was forecast in political circles today as a result of the expected strengthening of the Italo-Albanian defensive alliance.

The Treaty of Tirana, signed in 1927, provided for dispatch of Italian troops to Albania if the latter requested such aid against a war danger.

The alliance already required that each ally place all its military, financial, and other resouces at the disposal of the other in event of a war menace.

The Bari station denied reports abroad concerning Albanian-Italian relations without saying what the reports were. Among the reports, however, was one that Italy intended to send troops to Albania.

(The Albanian Legation in London issued an announcement last night that Albania "would never allow violation of her independence or integrity" and that reports that "a protectorate over Albania is imminent" lacked "foundation.")

Fascists explained the Italian-Albanian and other moves as precautions to guard Italy's maritime back door against any "encirclement" by France and Britain.

Authoritative circles confirmed reports of Italian troop concentrations near Brindisi, on the Adriatic coast opposite Albania, but said they were intended to reinforce Italian garrisons in the Dodecanese Islands, facing Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean, and perhaps Italian garrisons in Libya.

Fascists said one regiment already had gone to Rhodes in the Dodecanese group.

Progress is reported at London on arms pact with Poland, but details are lacking.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 5—While the principals in the Anglo-Polish talks here are stated to be successfully working out the final details of a mutual assistance pact between the two countries, it is now admitted that the British plan to build a wider anti-aggression front is facing serious, though not insuperable difficulties.

One of the complications is that in addition to the danger of German aggression, there is now renewed talk of imminent Italian aggression. Though Bari, Italian radio station, denied yesterday that the Duce has any intention of interfering with Albania's independence, it is abundantly clear that Albania's neighbors believe otherwise.

In Yugoslavia and Greece the utmost concern is being expressed, and it has not been allayed by an announcement from Tirana, Albania's Capital, that King Zog will not brook any attempt to turn Albania into an Italian protectorate. It is felt that Albania is too small to resist if Italy really means business.

Troop Reports Unconfirmed

The Bari station yesterday had broadcast that "at the specific request of the King of Albania" conversations were under way "for the strengthening of the defensive alliance between the two countries."

There have been unconfirmed reports that 20,000 or more Italian troops were concentrated at Bari and Brindisi, with troop ships standing by, presumably to take them to Albania.

From both Yugoslavia and Greece, therefore, come urgent pleas that Britain should do what it did in the case of Poland—give an interim undertaking that any Balkan state which decides to fight for its independence would find Britain at its side with all the force at its command.

In the absence of any clear-cut undertaking on Britain's part, none of the Balkan States feel strong enough to consider joining any anti-aggression front. So far, however, each of them, except Rumania, denies having been asked to do so.

The general expectation is that members of the Balkan Entente will all be approached at once when Downing Street feels the time is ripe. But before this there are first the relations between Britain and Poland to be adjusted—in the conversations being carried on between Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland and Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary—then those of Poland, Britain and Rumania, then those of all three states with Soviet Russia.

The difficulty so far as Rumania is concerned centers partly round Hungary, partly round Bulgaria, and partly round Rumania's understandable hesitation—which is shared by all the smaller European countries—to antagonize the powerful and all too close Nationalist Germany.

Is Hungary Independent?

Mr. Beck is understood to have raised the point in the discussions with the British that Hungary is not nearly so much in Germany's pocket as people here have been inclined to imagine. As, furthermore, Poland and Hungary are traditionally friends, the Poles are not willing to undertake to come to Rumania's aid against Hungary alone, though they are stated to be willing to do so against Hungary and Germany. Rumania, on the other hand, wants the insurance policy to cover not only Germany and Hungary, but also Bulgaria.

It is hoped, however, that a formula may be found while Mr. Beck is here—all the more so as the actual wording of the 1926 treaty of guarantee between Poland and Rumania is now thought to be sufficiently wide to cover any act of aggression, though the treaty was originally signed for mutual protection against Russia.

Russian Case Complicated

The problem of Russia is also meeting with complications. On the one hand, the U. S. S. R. declares its belief that Britain is not really serious. On the other hand, the Poles express some doubts as to the readiness of Moscow to join Britain in resisting Germany. There is therefore talk of a bilateral Anglo-Soviet treaty, and even of a bilateral Anglo-Rumanian one, instead of an all-round mutual assistance pact which was envisaged in the earlier stages of the negotiations.

Meanwhile, although leaving the main initiative to London, France is faithfully endeavoring to co-operate with Britain's plan for an anti-aggression coalition, and diplomatic discussions are proceeding simultaneously in Paris with representatives of most of the Eastern European and Mediterranean countries. Italy's various military maneuvers are regarded here as chiefly intended to discourage hesitant governments from entering the coalition.

This week France has concentrated its attention upon Turkey, whose support is necessary for an Anglo-French combination to provide effective help for Rumania. Turkey must not only be neutral, but actively friendly, to assure the unlimited passage of warships and supplies through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea.

Turkey, it is learned, has made certain preliminary demands, including full sovereignty for itself in the former Sanjak of Alexandretta, now called Hatay.

Other European Developments: Page 2.

This Changing World

Misplaced Economy—Senate Reduces Appropriation for Laying in Stocks of Strategic Materials—Preparedness of the Wisest Sort

By H. B. Elliston

Whether the Senate reduced the stock pile appropriation from $100,000,000 to $40,000,000 on the ground of economy or on that of unnecessary defense, I don't profess to know. But on either ground, it seems to me, the action was inadvisable.

It was Adam Smith who said that "defense is better than opulence." When a country is in the midst of a war, expense is no consideration at all in prosecuting hostilities to the limit. Cost is of no account, equally, when a nation is under the threat of war. Now the United States is neither at war nor in any danger of being invaded. But the situation is such that economy is no argument against wise measures of defense. The situation I refer to is the constant threat of war elsewhere. In that case there would most certainly be an instantaneous repercussion upon the import into the United States of those commodities which come from abroad. So it would be the part of wisdom to take forehanded measures against such a contingency. And the most forehanded is to lay in a stock along the lines of the Thomas bill which the Senators have just trimmed. That is the kind of defense that nobody could call equally offensive, as some of the defense items are.

* * *

Those who think that the United States is entirely self-sufficient are, of course, quite mistaken. They ought to read a handy little book called "Dependent America" written some years ago by William C. Redfield soon after he resigned his post as Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Redfield left his job with a vivid realization of America's dependence. I myself once gave a list in this space of the baker's dozen import materials that go into a simple hand telephone. Most of us might welcome for a space a surcease from telephones, but we would grant, I take it, that business would be more than a little disturbed by any interference with the telephone-building industry. Not all of America's import materials should be stocked, of course. But there is a list of "strategic" materials which should be bought and stored in any wise program of national defense, and it has already been made out by responsible military heads. Such a list includes manganese ore, chromium ore, mercury, mica, tin, rubber, tungsten ore, cobalt, radium, coconut shells, among other things.

In the World War the United States was caught short of some of these materials. The predicament would be greater in another emergency, because there would be no time for preparation. The old warmakers used to show third parties some consideration, such as warnings, ultimatums, war declarations, and so on. The process went on, in other words, according to Hoyle or the Marquis of Queensberry. But in these latter days everything about war has been "outlawed," except the foul thing itself. Warmakers strike first, and don't bother to give other nations a chance to ward off any ill effects upon their industry. Thus the effect upon the United States of one of these undeclared wars might be much worse than it was 20 years ago. Ocean commerce would be interrupted, American vessels would have to enter danger zones for supplies, and Uncle Sam would have to pay dearly in cash, too.

* * *

As I argued some time ago, the commodities that the United States is buying and storing are the reverse of strategic. They are gold and silver. In the last war Mr. Lloyd George used to talk about "silver bullets," but he didn't mean that seriously. He was allowing a Celtic fancy to denominate superiority of resources. As a matter of fact, neither gold nor silver would be of the slightest use in place of the above list. And those who are grumbling about the acquisition of the "useless hoards" of the precious metals have a simple method of lessening the inflow by backing the acquisition of something more useful. Gold and silver are useful mainly for what they will buy.

Putting in a stock pile is a wise idea for another reason. Fear is rampant in the United States no less than in less favored lands. Not so very long ago, indeed, some of the people on the Atlantic coast ran out of doors in their alarm (even, I seem to recall, in their nightshirts) when a radio skit enacted an invasion from Mars. Knowledge that America had created a stock of necessary imports would help assuage such fears. But $40,000,000 is altogether inadequate for a buying program, as the House must by this time know when its turn comes to vote.

Turks Make Offer for Alexandretta

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday that Turkey had informed France she wants the 10,000-square mile Alexandretta sanjak (district) in Syria, and that she had offered certain privileges in exchange.

French sources described the problem as "delicate." It was understood the Turks had suggested that France should abandon the sanjak to them in exchange for guarantees to allow French and British warships to pass through the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea in event of war.

Alexandretta, a semi-independent territory in Northern Syria, with a population of 200,000 and an excellent harbor, is a part of the League of Nations Syrian Mandate to France. By a French-Turkish friendship treaty of last July 4, an equal number of Turkish and French troops were to be stationed in the district. However, last October France withdrew all French and Syrian troops, and the sanjak was left almost exclusively in the hands of Turkish officials and Turkish troops.

Today Turkey was reported demanding annexation of Alexandretta as the price for supporting the Birtish and French-led "Stop Hitler" bloc, and one report, published in the conservative newspaper Le Figaro, said a Turkish army of 60,000 already was at the Alexandretta frontier.

[At Ankara a Turkish Foreign Office spokesman denied that Turkish troops were about to move into Alexandretta.]

Such guarantees as Turkey was reported to be offering would give Britain and France a potential lever to bring Rumania openly into the "Stop Hitler" camp.

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—It was officially announced today that French troops have been dispatched to the sanjak of Alexandretta, but the number of troops en route was not given.

The dispatch of reinforcements was declared to be in full accord with existing French-Turkish understandings and official quarters said negotiations for settlement of the question were proceeding normally.

Stanhope Spoke Out of Turn On Manning the Fleet Guns

LONDON, April 5 (AP) — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that he personally gave directions that British newspapers should suppress or discount Earl Stanhope's "man the guns" speech because it gave an incorrect impression.

Mr. Chamberlain said Lord Stanhope's statement was "unpremeditated" and denied that the First Lord of the Admiralty had asked the press to give special prominence to his statement.

Lord Statnhope in a speech last night declared that anti-aircraft guns of the fleet were manned "to be ready for anything."

The declaration provoked sharp repercussions. The Premier's office issued a denial. The Admiralty asked the press to suppress the statement.

"Warm Welcome" Ready

Speaking at a naval function aboard the aircraft carrier Ark Royal at the Portsmouth base, Lord Stanhope said the orders referred to had been issued shortly before he left the Admiralty in London.

"Long before the guests came aboard this ship," he said, "16 anti-aircraft guns could have given a warm welcome to anyone who happened to come this way."

He explained the absence of some officers from the ceremonies—installation of motion picture apparatus on the Ark Royal—as resulting from the call to defense duty.

Promptly from Mr. Chamberlain's official residence came a denial that any such order had been issued, while the Admiralty itself asked the press to suppress Lord Stanhope's speech. Under the Official Secrets Act, the Government has drastic authority to suppress news considered adverse to national safety.

The Admiralty spokesman said Easter leave accounted for the absence of many officers and added, "the fleet is always ready and no extra precautions have been taken tonight."

Criticism of Suppression

Opposition leaders were more concerned with the suppression of the speech than with the speech itself.

The leader of the Liberals, Sir Archibald Sinclair, asked: "Is it not the Prime Minister's own action in interfering with the freedom of the press which has insured for the First Lord's statement redoubled publicity?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"I think it is appropriate for the Government from time to time to make a request to the press . . . and I always have found the press ready to comply.

"I must take the blame for the action, which certainly did not produce the effect I wanted—to prevent unnecessary agitation in the minds of the public."

The Premier added:

"It is desirable in times like this that everyone should be very careful of what they say. I am sure my noble friend will take special care after this experience."

Danger Notice Given

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said that the address of Earl Stanhope and "its subsequent suppression raise issues of first class public importance."

The editorial referred to the subsequent issuance of what is known as a "D" (danger) notice by the Admiralty saying the speech should not be published "in the national interests."

Such "D" notices are regarded as a warning that failure to abide by them might result in invocation of the Official Secrets Act against an offending newspaper.

"Some newspapers," said the Evening Standard, "at considerable expense to themselves, suppressed the story and even made attempts to recover copies of editions which had already been published. Others did not feel they were called upon to spend money from their own coffers to deal with a matter for which a Minister of the Crown was responsible. . . .

"Already in America, for instance, there is a widespread impression that our newspapers are in some measure under direct control of the Government. . . . The reputation of a free press, one of the most priceless possessions of a free people, demands that the methods used last night should not be repeated."

Rumania Cautious on Pledges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 5—There are indications that Rumania is still taking a very cautious stand on the question of joining the Anglo-French anti-aggression coalition. Timpul, which is the paper of Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu and in its editorials generally expresses his viewpoint, writes that although the Rumanian Government appreciates all offers of help wherever they may come from, it intends to remain neutral.

Rumania's ideal, the paper says, is to receive support "not from certain states only, but from the whole world. Only in such way can peace really be served."

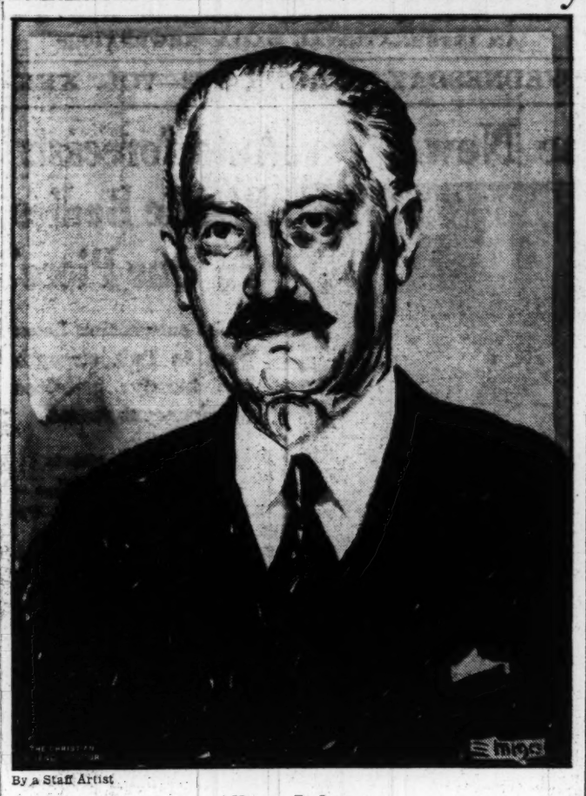
From this and many other statements it seems clear that the Rumanian Government does not want openly to join any group of powers which might appear to be directed against Germany. There is a feeling here that such action might make Rumania's position worse instead of better, and it is not believed to be in Rumania's interests to hurl defiance at the Third Reich.

Canada Recognizes Franco Government

OTTAWA, Ontario (CP) — The Canadian Government has recognized the Nationalist Government of Spain headed by General Francisco Franco, it was announced here April 4.

Canada's recognition of the victorious Nationalist Government follows that of other nations, including Britain and the United States.

Recalled to French Presidency



By a Staff Artist

Albert Lebrun

Political Candidates Barred When French Elect President

By Sisley Huddleston
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The result of a presidential election has usually been a foregone conclusion. If there are any doubts, they are dispelled during that traditional luncheon at Versailles, just before the National Assembly, at which the most memorable dish is a sole. A National Assembly which is not preceded by the eating of soles would not be a National Assembly! There is apparently much virtue in soles to guide the Deputies and Senators aright. There is a buzz of conversation—lively discussions—notes exchanged from table to table; for here is the real National Assembly.

What follows is a mere formality. There are officially no candidates and no supporting speeches. The Deputies and Senators are simply called upon to vote. They can vote without restriction. They can vote for anyone they please, inside or outside of Parliament. But as, in fact, they have made up their minds, there cannot be seriously more than two names which will emerge from the urn—and usually, indeed, the preliminary tests have been so decisive that there is only one name which finds favor.

The ceremony of proclaiming the result is of the simplest; and the incoming and the outgoing Presidents of the French Republic drive back from the Royal town of Versailles, which is used only on these occasions, to the Republican city of Paris, where is the true seat of Government. In the Elysée Palace, right in the heart of Paris, the President is installed, nominally for seven years, but on an average for between four and five years.

Return to Home of Kings

To prove, by an apparent paradox, that the Third Republic is the true continuator of the old Monarchical regime, Deputies and Senators abandon Paris, the home of the French populace, and flock to Versailles, the home of Kings, whenever they propose to change the Constitution or to elect a President.

That magnificent Palace of Versailles was built by Louis XIV, the "Sun King" and constituted the most splendid Court in Europe—that is to say, in the world. There, rather than in Paris, has been enacted nearly every great historic scene of French political life from the Revolution onward. It was in the Galérie des Glaces that the German Empire was proclaimed after the defeat of France by Prussia in 1871; and I was present on the same spot when the much discussed and ill-fated Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919.

It has been my lot to know the six Presidents elected at Versailles since 1913. As each President should serve a term of seven years, it will be seen that comparatively few of them complete the period of office. Raymond Poincaré, the Lorraine lawyer, remained throughout the World War; Georges Clemenceau, the hero of the people, proposed to succeed him in 1920, but in a preliminary pointage was beaten.

A Bit of History

The National Assembly, composed of the two Houses, preferred a far less significant figure—Paul Deschanel. Resigning for personal reasons before the end of his term he was succeeded by Alexandre Millerand, who had sent help to the Poles to push back the invading Bolshevik army. But Millerand, too, failed to remain to the end. He was accused of taking sides in the 1924 elections—an unpardonable offense in the French President, who is supposed to be above politics—and he was forced to retire.

Gaston Doumergue, a former colonial administrator, had a happier career; but his successor, Paul Doumer, another colonial administrator, was assassinated. Seven years ago Albert Lebrun began his first septenary, and he is known to have expressed relief that he had reached the end of it without war or revolution.

The French President, unlike the American President, is not expected to possess a personality that suggests driving force. When a man like Aristide Briand—or like Georges Clemenceau—allows his name to go forward, he is likely to be beaten. What is asked for is a ceremonious personage who has never taken a conspicuous part in politics and who can be trusted not to interfere. To be well known and popular may therefore be a disadvantage. Moreover, it is the relatively Conservative Senate, and not the Chamber, which has a preponderant influence.

This is not to say that the choice is without importance. The President's chief job is to name the Prime Ministers, and as there have been nearly a score of political upheavals since M. Lebrun took office, it is obvious that it matters considerably who has the picking. Naturally he must nominate Prime Ministers who have some chance of obtaining favorable votes, but he can exercise a large power of veto.

Vote by Secret Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The procedure for the election of a President of France is simple and brief. Members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies constitute the National Assembly, which meets at Versailles under the chairmanship of the President of the Senate. The Assembly is preceded by informal lobbying, which has been in progress for several weeks. In the Assembly itself there are neither nominating speeches nor discussions of any kind. Without preliminaries, the vote is taken by secret ballot, and an absolute majority is required for election.

In spite of this informal procedure, elections have never been prolonged. Eight of the 12 Presidents have been named on the first ballot, and the others on the second. There has been some debate in recent years as to whether balloting should be open or secret, as the Constitution does not specify. Secret balloting has hitherto been favored as more suitable to the nonpartisan character of the Presidential office.

The President's annual salary is 1,800,000 francs ($47,000), plus about the same amount in expense allowances. Country residences are maintained for the President at Fontainebleau and Rambouillet.

Like the British King, the French President makes frequent public appearances, representing the State at ceremonials of all kinds. He usually visits the Provinces frequently, making speeches at banquets and public meetings.

N. C. Press to Hear Witness of Bombing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Distinguished speakers will address members and guests of the North Carolina Press Association at the fifteenth annual newspaper institute, to be held here and in Durham, Jan. 19, 20, and 21. Among these will be Weldon James, United Press correspondent, said to have been the only American newspaperman to witness the bombing of the Panay.

Other guest speakers will include: Robert McLean, of the Philadelphia Bulletin, President of the Associated Press; W. J. McCambridge, of New York, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press; Donald B. Brewster, field director of the Herty Foundation Laboratory; Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville Times; Maj. Arthur L. Fletcher, former Commissioner of Labor for North Carolina, now Assistant Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, and Allen B. Sikes, eastern manager, Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The press institute will be sponsored by the North Carolina Press Association, in co-operation with the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and Duke University, at Durham.

Reich's Napoleonic Era: Poland the Crux

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's guarantee of Polish independence, announced by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain March 31, two days after Premier Daladier's firm warning to Italy, indicated that the Democratic powers had at last acknowledged that war in its preliminary stages is already in progress and that special means were necessary to defend themselves against the shock methods of the Fascist advance.

Mr. Chamberlain had foreshadowed some such departures in his warning to Reichsführer Hitler, after the liquidation of Czecho-Slovakia, that if he played Napoleon he was headed for the same downfall—that is, he would find the rest of the nations united to resist him.

The Premier, who has been likened to William Pitt, has apparently departed from the Pitt who, as the historian says, "clung stubbornly to a policy of peace," hoping "to bring the war to an end through English mediation" only to find that "his moderation was taken for fear." For now Mr. Chamberlain appears as the Pitt of 1792 who found that "the rejection of his last offers made a contest inevitable." In token of the change, he no longer confines himself to appeasement, but adds another weapon to his kit—the policy of maneuvering the aggressor into a dead-end where he might rather treat than fight at a disadvantage.

Resembles Napoleonic Days

The Europe of today thus comes to resemble more and more the Europe of 1792 at the dawn of Napoleonism, with Poland at the crux of the situation just as it was at that date. The business in hand is solely to stop a potential aggressor. The universal cry for real settlement and for a higher cause to struggle for, remains unanswered as the strategists have their day.

The moment chosen by the British and French Premiers to announce the change of policy was one that left them little other alternative. The change, however, had been facilitated by the fact that the end of democracy in Bohemia and Moravia, through the German coup, came at virtually the same moment as the end of democracy in Spain, through the combined efforts of the dictators and the western democracies to terminate the civil war. This dual liquidation of republicanism, combined with the dictatorial government which M. Daladier, in the excitement of the moment, was able to impose on the French people, had within a few days wiped out the last remnants of the European democratic bloc.

This bloc—the great popular post-war ideal that was to preserve democracy against its enemies—had never commended itself either from a social or a military standpoint to many of the most influential leaders of the western democratic powers. They opposed collective security and the League. So did the dictators. And this opposition provided one of the few points on which they could get together.

Bloc Lost Its Cement

In fact, the cement of the structure of "appeasement" was the mutual retreat from democratic methods. Therefore, when the democratic bloc broke down, the cement disappeared. The appeasement policy began to weaken.

At the same time, the democratic leaders became more anxious for unity at home, to which the appeasement policy had been a serious obstacle. Their interest began to revive in the purely strategic aspect of the situation.

Normally, the strategy of the British and French Governments—as followed since before the World War—would be the strengthening of the west front. This embraces the protection of the frontiers of Belgium and France, wtih the control of the Mediterranean and North Sea at the respective ends.

But the latest Chamberlain-Daladier move departs from this basis. Instead it looks away from the west front toward the formation of a wide-reaching defense bloc involving agreements to aid Poland and other nations liable to attack .

This change is dictated by the particular methods of the German attack. For the West-front strategy was calculated on the "long campaign" basis. It depends on the fact that the economic structure of the democracies allows them to stand a protracted struggle.

Exports Vital to Germany

But neither Germany nor Italy are so placed. Germany can limit almost indefinitely the scale of living of its consumer public, but raw materials in quantity necessary to compete with Britain's yearly expenditure on arms of $2,000,000,000 cannot be imported unless Germany can pay by exports.

Herr Hitler has warned Germany that it must "export or die." Reichsbank President Funk has deplored the break-off of trade negotiations with Britain and France. Already Germany is being flooded with tax prepayment vouchers used as legal tender. Italy is equally incapable of increasing its supply of raw materials.

Both axis powers, therefore, if they are bent on expansion, must attempt to achieve it by means of quick victory, rather than by long campaigns that would put more strain upon their economy than it could bear.

Their method of pursuing this policy is to launch a shock at the most convenient quarter of Europe. Shocks have been threatened in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Rumania, Danzig, and elsewhere. To counter such a method, it is useless for the French to remain at their Maginot line and the British on patrol in the North Sea and Mediterranean. The shocks must be met wherever they are aimed, and averted by quick warning at the critical moment.

The Mediterranean Triangle

Within the past week or two a shock was expected in the Mediterranean. There was little prospect of filling Italy's needs of raw materials in Tunis, Corsica, or elsewhere on the Mediterranean seaboard outside of Spain. But, acting in conjunction with Germany, there were important strategic points to gain.

There is that triangle of Mediterranean waters with a base line from Morocco to Tunis, the apex at Nice and the two subtending sides formed by the Italian and Spanish peninsulas. This triangle has been dominated by France, effectively shutting off Italy from the western Mediterranean.

Through that triangle runs France's link with its 60,000,000 colonial population in Africa. Through it France shipped 2,365,000 troops to the west front in the World War. Through it British ships bring 50,000,000 tons of raw materials a year to British ports. A shock at this point, with Italy already at Mallorca and a none-too-certain Fascist insurgent leader ruling in Spain, might well turn the great west front, close the eastern Mediterranean to the British and French and so damage their communications and prestige that their respective empires might be difficult to hold together.

Gestures Made to Franco

Under the threat of attack in the Mediterranean, therefore, some quick move had to be taken by the democratic powers to stop General Franco from getting inextricably tied up with the axis powers and to convince him by rapid, determined action that his salvation, economic and otherwise, lay with Spain's western neighbors.

M. Daladier's most effective appeal to General Franco, who urgently needs funds for rehabilitation after the war, and his most effective dampener to the axis ambitions of Signor Mussolini was his glowing account on March 29 of France's improving economic situation, the firmness of the franc, the increasing production, the shipment of four tons of gold into France that day. The Premier in this way told General Franco that he had help to offer him that Italy could not, and he gave Signor Mussolini clearly to understand that France could easily outlast Italy in any war.

On the political side, Premier Chamberlain's announcement of a prompt move to guarantee the independence of Poland was calculated to head off General Franco from lightly throwing himself under the military protection of the axis powers and so facing Britain with the serious menace of axis control in Spain.

There the situation remains for the moment, the chief gain for permanent settlement being the possibility of realization on the part of the dictators that their policy of enlarging their territories by force will at least no longer continue unresisted.

Hitler: 'Master of History'

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, April 5 (AP)—Baron Konstantin von Neurath lauded Adolf Hitler as a master of history today upon his arrival here to take up his new office as the Reichsführer's protector for Bohemia and Moravia.

Baron von Neurath emphasized in a brief speech that he deemed it his duty to lead Bohemia and Moravia within the Reich's "living space" to prosperity.

"It is my ardent hope that the Czechs will recognize our and their mission," he said in pleading for "honest co-operation."

He expressed the hope that such collaboration would "ripen the conviction in the world that the peace of Europe lies in the hand" of Herr Hitler and added:

"A historic change has been completed today which thousands of years ago King Wenceslas attempted to bring about. The Hapsburgs (rulers of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy of which Bohemia and Moravia were a part) floundered at this task, but our Führer mastered it for the good fortune of our peoples and for peace in Europe and the world."

Union Ends Strike Of Rubber Workers At Canadian Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Settlement of the month-old strike of 1,300 workers at the Dominion Tire, and Merchants' Rubber Companies at Kitchener was recently announced, following a conference in which union members voted to accept the terms proposed by the Department of Labor conciliators. The Department includes Louis M. Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer, and O. C. Jennette. Mayor George Gordon and Aldermen Henry W. Sturm and A. J. Cundick acted as the City's industrial relations committee.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Fine said that collective bargaining machinery is set up, with regulation of hours and overtime, including overtime pay, seniority rules, grievance procedure, and other general provisions.

The issue of the employees' request for a five-cents-per-hour increase is referred to a board of arbitration to be set up by the parties, each selecting one, and these two mutually selecting a third. Provision is also made against discrimination or intimidation by either party. The provisions are to remain in force at least until Oct. 31, 1939, and thereafter may be terminated or varied by either party on 30 days' notice.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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"Americans at Work"
Three-part series of 36 articles. Third of 12 articles on "Home Industries"

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Rose at 4 a. m. Fried over 200 doughnuts. Daddy and I went out with 7 dozen, at the same time delivering 3 washes left over from yesterday's deliveries. Back at 9 a. m Made hermits and cup cakes and brown bread, and roasted pork."

Nothing wasted of that forenoon!

This excerpt from the diary of a New England woman of the present day illustrates the manner in which some people are facing the unemployment situation. The cooking and delivering of doughnuts constitutes merely a side line. The main home industry of the diarist is a cellar laundry, and, as the excerpt indicates, the doughnuts can be taken along with the weekly wash.

Mrs. Thomas P. Forbes of Medford, Massachusetts, was a teacher of piano before she was married She takes a few piano pupils now, although, as previously stated, the laundry is chief job, with from 35 to 40 patrons a week to wash and iron for.

Needs Met

It was a neighbor who got her her first customers. She had found him ironing his motherless little girl's dresses, and she felt he was finding it rather hard, especially in view of the fact that he had starched them all, including the silk ones. Of course she did the work over for him. Then the idea came to him that she might start a neighborhood laundry. Mr Forbes had lost his position with a railroad company, and there was a definite need of earned income from some other source.

It was not long before the Forbes home laundry had extended its service to near-by cities, and customers now come from Malden and Melrose and Stoneham as well as from Medford. It is hard work, even with a washing machine an an electric iron. It does not yield great profits, but it pays the expenses of keeping the home together. With an average weekly output of 100 sheets, 120 pillow-cases, 70 shirts, and other garments, it keeps both Mr. and Mrs. Forbes well occupied, as well as providing employment part of the time for two assistants. Making fine linen handkerchiefs, with delicate tatting or crocheted edges, is just a pastime for Mrs. Forbes, so that when she does sit down she has something to do, but she has sold nearly $100 worth of them in two years.

Occasionally there is a really big laundry order, from a ship anchored for the night in the Boston Harbor. That means everyone going at top speed until the work is done, and extra special exertion on the part of the single home washing machine. The family car, purchased many years ago, comes in very handy in the laundry work, and in addition does taxi service now and then. The Forbeses save all the grease left over from cooking and make their own soap, a sonsiderable quantity of which can be used up in a laundry.

Home Potters

Although it is only within the last year that a State-wide movement has been launched in Massachusetts for giving practical assistance to craftsmen, and that without official aid. Miss Katharine Alden a craftsman and teacher of standing, has for two years been developing a group of home potters at Plymouth. The Plymouth pottery, located in the seventeenth-century Sparrow House, in Summer Street, was launched as a State venture in 1936. The clay comes from nearby pits. Miss Alden built the brick kiln and part of the studio equipment. While business has not yet arrived at the point where the workers, now organized as the Plymouth Potters Guild, can depend on it for their entire support, the 10 members supplement their incomes. The first year they pooled a profit of more than $1,000. The second year there was an increase of nearly 25 per cent. The organization is co-operative. The members, some young married women, some students, divide the cost of the kiln, rent, and advertising, using 20 per cent of their selling price for this "upkeep." Their popular specialty is a succotash bowl, intended for the genuine Pilgrim succotash, which they serve at fund-raising suppers in the winter. The dish follows the recipe of the forefathers, including chicken, corned beef, and salt pork as well as the customary vegetables.

Handicraft Guilds

Recently Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, an organization in Boston which pioneered in raising working conditions for women and setting standards of quality for home products, announced the establishment of the Federation of Massachusetts Handicraft Guilds. About 2,000 craftsmen have registered. The Federation is noncommercial and is organized to keep local handicrafts alive. Design is to be carefully studied. Well-known teachers of arts and crafts are lending their assistance. A shop has been operating for some time now at Pittsfield, and many persons who cannot get work in regular industry but are able to produce creditable handmade articles are managing to obtain food and sometimes clothing too through this channel.

One woman was threatened with the loss of her home. A sale was built up for her cakes, at which she excels, and the home was saved. Another woman's life insurance was retained through the selling of salted nuts. Boys and girls are learning, through this organization, to weave their own linens and make their own furniture. A handicraft is a good thing to know if employment is not available when it comes time to leave school.

The Union is enrolled in the Federation, and so are a number of noncommercial agencies such as the Farm and Garden Shop, Boston, which performs a valuable service helping farm women to market their products, their jellies, preserves, Christmas greens, and so forth, and to maintain high standards of workmanship and design.

Work Complete

The Union bulletin of January includes the announcement that, "the Food Shop had to hunt a new home producer to replace the one who had made certain food stuffs for sale in the shop for many years. This woman was retiring because, as she said, she had finished educating her children!"

Several self-supporting home industries have been built up through the assistance of the Society of Connecticut Craftsmen, a very industrious group pledged to "give encouragement, active support, and new impetus to the making and marketing of handmade products by Connecticut people. The master craftsmen in particular, say the officers of the Society, are responsible for the way in which the home workers have been discovered and brought together from the rural districts of the State. They are the field secretary, Leonard S. Rankin, whose work has been largely in metals; and his wife, Myra Warner Rankin, noted for sculpture in ceramics. Both are teachers of classes in crafts at Hartford and have their studios at New Hartford. The President of the Society, E. J. Thienis, is a local clergyman who is keenly interested in the craft work as a cultural factor in the countryside.

Gourds Raised

One of the most widely known of the Connecticut Society is Miss Helen M. Tillinghast of Vernon, who has deevloped a thriving industry out of a hobby of raising gourds. Now she has about 13 acres planted with gourds, and she and her brother make their living from the crops. Miss Tillinghast was the first person to exhibit gourds in New York, at the fall flower show held at the American Museum of Natural History, some years ago, and won a prize. The New York Botanical Garden ordered her gourds for their museum. Other such institutions paid similar tribute, and her product has become known throughout the continent. She wrote the first book known on gourds, and is in constant demand as a lecturer before garden clubs and on radio broadcasts.

Many other members of the Society have become known during the past two or three years, among them F. E. Banning of Hadlyme, who makes Windsor chairs in the traditional way; Luman Kelsey of North Canton, a potter; Miss Frances Felton of Winsted, who supplies a number of New York shops with modern pewter of her own design; A. L. Bessett of Suffield, blacksmith who has become a fine craftsman in wrought iron; Miss Alice Turnbull of Middletown, who makes unusual architectural ornaments of brick; and Axel Munson of Granby, who supplements his earnings as a hired man on a small estate by constructing reproductions of and restoring old fireplace mantels, and making copies of antique furniture.

Crafts in Industrial State

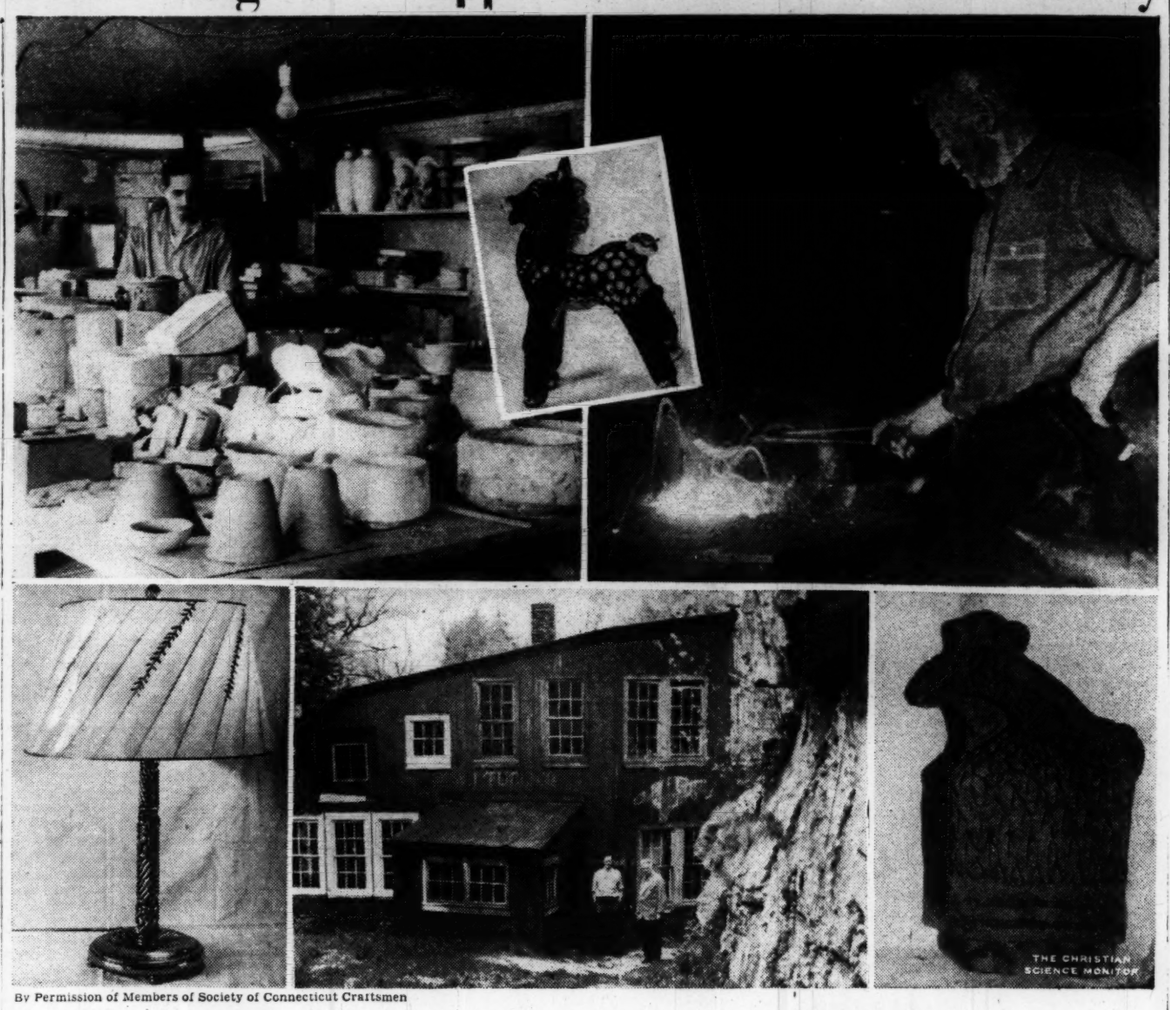
In an industrial State like Rhode Island it is much more difficult to get unemployed persons interested in home products than in the rural areas, where people are willing to take time to learn a craft. The institution known as "Thirty Benefit Street," in Providence, however, hopes to develop craftsmanship and is offering instruction, for a cost of 10 cents an hour, in art and craft work, with a view to achieving something which will be purely American in feeling and design. The organization is sponsored by Leisure Time Activities. The founder and director is Robert Kimble Stephens, a painter. In adidtion to the arts and crafts studios there is a theater workshop, where training in dramatics and stage mechanics may be obtained, and where members have an opportunity to submit their own plays.

Home Crafts

One enterprising home industry in Providence is that of Mrs. Jessica Roberts, whose sign reads, "Modern Portrait Silhouettes in Pen and Ink." Left a widow, after her husband had been for three years unemployed, and with a daughter still in college, she turned to her pastime of silhouette drawing and transferred it into a vocation. Her daughter, Gretta, now has a studio where she designs and makes costume jewelry.

Knitting machines in the homes of the unemployed saved the situation for Shirley, small town in northern Maine from which all commerce had practically vanished. A wealthy summer resident installed the machines in nearly all the homes of the townspeople, who are now in a flourishing condition, sending their socks, mittens, and so forth to the metropolitan department stores.

Maine too has its arts and crafts movement. The Maine Craft Guild, a State-wide organization sponsored by the Maine Development Commission, is establishing a State of Maine store this year on U. S. Route 1, near Portland. The store is to be the first of a group throughout the State. It is not to be an ordinary gift shop, but a place for the sale of typically Maine products, which have passed a jury of standards in quality and pattern. An effort will be made to find skilled craftsmen hidden away in small communities and to develop the quality of their work and enable them to maintain a suitable price.



By Permission of Members of Society of Connecticut Craftsmen

Pottery Makers Put Color Into Clay and Cash Into Their Pockets

Top left: Luman Kelsey of North Canton, Conn., in his pottery; center inset, pottery pony by Mrs. Leonard S. Rankin (Myra Warner Rankin), New Hartford; center right, A. L. Bessett of Suffield, blacksmith works in wrought iron. Lower left, lamp by Alvin J. Tuck, Brookfield metal craftsman; center, Mr. Tuck's workshop; lower right, brick sculptural ornament by Miss Alice Turnbull of Middletown.

31 Groups Urge Law Observance, Alertness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More respect for law, more intelligent voting, and greater interest in performing citizenship duties are necessary if democracy is to live in the United States, agreed leaders of 31 character-building and citizenship agencies here recently.

Claiming that most citizens are only about 10 per cent efficient as far as performing practical citizenship duties is concerned, these leaders pointed out that more practical politics is needed, and a greater effort to connect patriotism with the humble duties of co-operating in neighborhood communities to bring about better government.

"Character and citizenship is coming to be recognized as the most vital need of our time," Dr. Joseph Artman, executive secretary of the National Council on Education for Character and Citizenship, the organization which sponsored the conference, told representatives of various agencies. He claimed that the work being done by school, church, and social agencies for citizenship education is doing only a very inefficient job. There needs to be much more co-operation between these various agencies, he declared.

Prof. Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, pointed out that many more people were becoming interested in international affairs. This, he said, was good as far as it went, but after all, people can do little about these happenings in other countries. The problems about which they can actually do something, such as the affairs of their own city, ward, and precinct, they are indifferent about, he declared.

High school students also took a hand in the conference and aired their views about citizenship in a democracy. John L. Murray, recently graduated from the Erasmus High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., and President of the National Association of Student Officers, having members in most of the States, told the members of the conference that more practical democracy in school affairs was needed.

"The fundamental principles of democracy can be made to function in a very realistic way in high school student councils and other organizations which give the students a chance to pass laws and enforce them in the school halls and campus," he told the conference.

He emphasized that young folks did not want to have democracy preached at them nor did they want to take abstract principles about it too seriously. After all, he said, these students want to play and they don t like to be nagged at about what they should do about democracy. We sometimes get them interested by organizing baseball or other teams and then, between games, try to insert a little citizenship talk, he pointed out. Some of the adults agreed that citizenship needed to be performed by those adults who have the responsibility of voting now.

Nathaniel Leverone, a Chicago business man, urged the establishment of a civic week when hundreds of civic, educational, service and patriotic organizations could support a movement to include all classes and types of citizens who now pay no attention to their civic duties because of the hopeless attitude of "what's the use."

He deplored the fact that men of wealth leave money for the founding of chairs of Sanskrit literature, Chinese philosophy, and so on, when they could, in his opinion, benefit the nation much more by creating chairs in "practical politics."

Rooms of Beekman Mansion Put on Display in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—While the World of Tomorrow revolves around the Trylon and Perisphere of New York's coming World's Fair, a backward glance is being taken by the New York Historical Society in two rooms of the Beekman Mansion, reconstructed by Mrs. Perry Tiffany.

The rooms are on exhibition in the Society's newly opened building.

The Blue Room is so called for the color of its paneling, and the other is named for Major André who occupied it when aide-de-camp to General Howe. For during the Revolution the house served the British as their Headquarters.

Built in 1763-4

The house, called Mount Pleasant, was built by James Beekman in 1763-4 and stood upon a bluff on the shore of the East River at Turtle Bay, now Beekman Place. Torn down in May, 1874, fragments of paneling, windows and pilasters were preserved, and eventually presented to the New York Historical Society, and were used by Mrs. Tiffany in the reconstruction.

To the Blue Room Nathan Hale was brought before General Howe, after Hale's capture by the British on Long Island. The reconstruction of the Blue Room was scaled to considerably less than its original proportions, but its elegance will surprise those who think of New York of the Dutch period as without grace or taste. One charm of this room lies in the contrast between the extremely simple windows with their tiny panes and the elaborate moldings and cornice of a lovely deep blue color beautifully embellished with gold leaf.

Clue to Papering

Mrs. Tiffany discovered a very small fragment of wall paper, giving her a single clue to the probability that the Blue Room had been papered. So a design of the period was selected for the restoration. Furnishings have been drawn from material in the Society's possession

Major André's room has the original pilasters, panels and doors, and the wall paper used is of a Colonial design. The windows overlooked the East River.

The views from both the rooms are intended to suggest the rural scene which those who sat by these firesides must have witnessed through the march of the seasons from blossom to harvest, and from war to peace in a vastly extending Metropolis.

Service Is Goal Of Democracy

The ABC of the USA

Third of 12 miniature essays offered by the National League of Women Voters as its contribution to strengthening the democratic system. This article is entitled "For the People."

A democratic government exists for the people and the people do not exist for the government. A democracy places the emphasis upon the individual, and it is the individual that counts and the individual who must have opportunity for the fullest development of which he is capable.

Ever since the Pilgrim Fathers, our country has been a refuge for countless thousands who have chosen to come here in order to live fully and freely, and our Government, because America's people have chosen to set up and maintain a political democracy, protects our right to be individuals.

In any democracy the opportunity for every individual to have his say about government must be protected. No law and no governmental officials must be able to interfere with a citizen's right to worship or to vote. The right to express opinions about government either in public or in private or in print must be safeguarded. A democratic government must guarantee these liberties of the people. America does.

But no guarantee works automatically. We must be constantly on the alert to assert these rights and defend them. It is not always easy. Sometimes we disagree bitterly with the views of our neighbors and our public officials. The fundamental principle of civil liberties never has been better summed up than in the quotation from Voltaire: "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Of All Things . . . !

Baths for Students

LAWTON, Okla. (AP)—Grade school pupils of Mrs. Lena A. Dean no longer come to class with dirty faces—thanks to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Dean, the principal, wrote Mrs. Roosevelt asking her to appear in a benefit to help buy the school a bath tub. Mrs. Roosevelt sent a check for $90.

Mrs. Dean bought a tub, shower cabinet, 50 towels and wash cloths, and a second-hand washing machine.

Each class is allotted the bathroom one day a week. There is an extra day. Any pupil who wants an extra bath is welcome.

Powder Puff Storm

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Dorothy Canfield Fisher recently termed cosmetics "one of the worst and most vulgar forms of triviality."

The Arlington (Vt.) author told the annual Inland Empire Education Association convention, "This exaggerated, decadent, late Roman mania for licking up and lacquering our bodily surfaces has become a major exploitation of American women."

'Music Goes Round'

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — George Weller's shop has been picketed for the last seven months by the Auto Mechanics Union—and it amuses him.

So on April 3 he hired an organ grinder and his monkey to trail the picketer up and down the front of the shop.

"I didn't want the picketer to get too bored with his job," said Mr. Weller. "The picketer amuses me so I thought I would get someone to amuse him."

Yankee Clipper Awaits End of Channel Storms

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—Storms over the English Channel forced the 42-ton Pan American Yankee Clipper to turn back April 5 from a flight to Foynes, Ireland.

A statement issued on behalf of Pan American Airways by British Imperial Airways officials here said the Clipper was skirting the south coast of Britain, en route to Ireland's trans-Atlantic base, when it ran into a heavy rainstorm and winds of gale force. The arrival at Foynes will complete the clipper's trans Atlantic commercial survey flight from Baltimore, Md.

New Cable Method Speeds Pictures Across Atlantic

NEW YORK (AP)—A new method of transmitting photographs by cable across the Atlantic Ocean was inaugurated April 4 by Western Union, which sent a picture of the airliner Yankee Clipper after its arrival in Southampton, England, from Baltimore, Md.

The system makes possible the transmission of a picture 6 by 7 inches within 20 minutes.

Apparatus amplifies the picture signals electronically at intermediate points—Bristol and Penzance, England, Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, and Hammel, Long Island.

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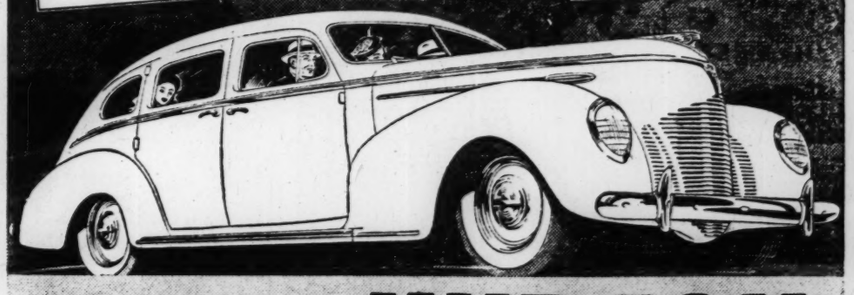

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Sideglances in Washington

Congressional Record nearly bursts into art with picture of Vice-President—But economy rules—Little girl reigns in White House for week end—Goldfish-gulping secret revealed—Miners send 'coals to Newcastle'.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Economy begins at home: The Congressional Record almost had an illustration last week—a picture of Vice-President Garner being fingerprinted by J. Edgar Hoover. The proposal to print the picture was made by Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina during an afternoon admittedly spent in directing remarks "to the American people through the columns of the Congressional Record."

First the Senate (which consisted at the moment of two or three Senators) gave its permission. Half an hour later the Joint Committee on Printing sent word it could not follow the Senate's instructions, unless the House concurred. The Committee has been told by both Houses to keep the costs down and there is no telling where the printing of one picture might lead.

Poor little rich girl: A large White House staff had no one to wait on last week end but one little girl—Diana Hopkins, whose father is Secretary of Commerce. The Roosevelts were both away. Diana's father is with the President in Warm Springs, Ga. With no school to keep her busy, she spent the week end wandering around the big rooms at the White House with a playmate or two called in to keep her company. Lolling in the back of a limosine, she and one little friend were driven around the tidal basin to see the cherry blossoms.

Sibilation test: Heywood Broun tells in his column of anti-Roosevelt orators who attack the Corcoran-Cohen team, saying: "and the voice would linger over the name 'Bennie' in a sibilant sneering manner." The sneer we can understand. But "sibilant"—well, we've tried "Bennie" every way we can think of, and it just won't sibilate.

Notable Sayings: Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina escaped victim of the New Deal purge told the Senate: "I would rather be in the 'Horse-and-Buggy Age' than the 'Jackass Age.'"

Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York, chief defendant of the WPA and its "Swing Mikado," refers to Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, chief protagonist of WPA economy as the "lord high executioner."

Now It Can Be Told: Swallowing goldfish, popular pastime among Massachusetts college students, is an old trick with Fred Orsinger, in charge of the Bureau of Fisheries Aquarium. Somewhat concerned over possible effects of this latest collegiate prank, Mr. Orsinger now divulges his secret. He carves a fish out of a raw carrot and picks it out of a goldfish bowl instead of a live fish.

Another Fish Story: The secretary to Representative Fred Bradley of Michigan who is handling the tickets to the dinner of Escanaba smelts in the House dining room is, believe it or not, Mr. J. A. Sturgeon.

Publicity Stunt: The age-old advice against "carrying coals to Newcastle" is being deliberately defied by the American Mining Congress. It has sent to W. R. Wallace, Mayor of Newcastle, England, a package of American coal along with an invitation to British coal men to attend a convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, this month. The coal, like so many things American, was wrapped in cellophane.

Ambassadorial Historian: Claude G. Bowers, retiring as Ambassador to Spain, has been making several very effective off-the-record appearances before Washington groups. Looking more like a historian than an ambassador, and talking like a commonsensical Indiana small-town editor, he has been presenting—now that it is all over—a powerful case for the Spanish Loyalists. The other night, beginning at about 11:30 p. m., he talked and answered questions for over two hours before an important group of Senators, newspapermen, and assorted national figures. The question he most likes to have asked is: "Why did you spend most of your ambassadorial career in France?" His answer: "Because I was ordered to do so by the State Department."

Hearst President at Work

NEW YORK (AP)—John S. Brookes, Jr., took office here April 4 as new President of American Newspapers, Inc., parent company of Hearst properties. The election was announced by Clarence J. Shear, voting trustee of the company, which controls Hearst Corporations and Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc.

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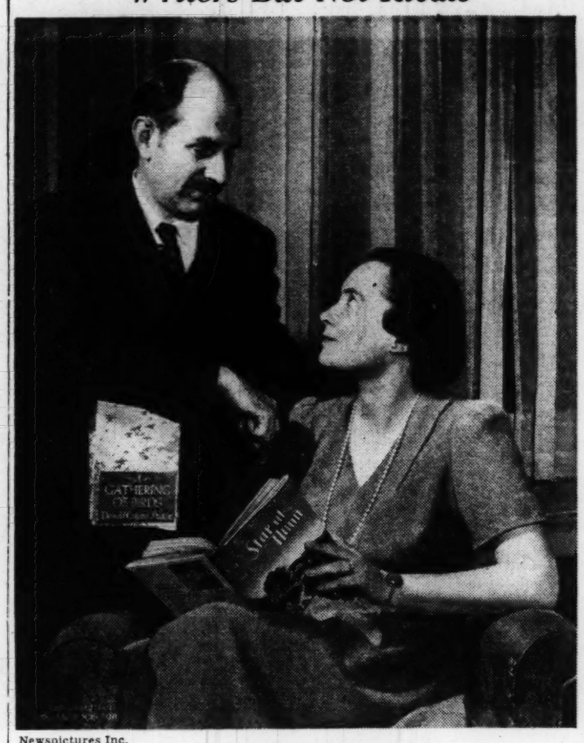

Newspictures Inc.

Donald Culross Peattie and His Wife, Louise Redfield Peattie

They write in the same house and read each other their manuscripts

Peatties Find It Possible To Be Writers and Parents

Author! Author!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"The nicest thing about being a writer," says Louise Redfield Peattie, "is that you can take anything you want in the whole world and make it your own."

Mrs. Peattie's most recent acquisition is a tiny ranch house in a fold of the Sierra Nevadas. Looking down from above she noticed it nestling in its olive groves and calmly appropriated it. "Star at Noon" (Doubleday Doran) is the result, with a whole family of fictitious characters summoned into being because Mrs. Peattie just had to have that house—at least on paper.

Meanwhile Donald Culross Peattie was busily writing away at "A Gathering of Birds" (Dodd Mead) and what with two books coming out a month apart the Peatties were lured away from their Montecito garden to visit their New York City publishers.

A little nonplused by the bustle and rush of New York City, the writing family took a few moments out the other afternoon to count up the things they like. Mrs. Peattie likes Mr. Peattie and their three sons and their California garden. Mr. Peattie likes Mrs. Peattie and their three sons and their garden—and the pigeons he feeds out of his New York hotel window.

Like Each Other's Books

And they both like each other's books, which makes it all quite cosy, Mrs. Peattie thinks that she has some writing talent, but that Mr. Peattie has both talent and genius. And her husband is pretty pleased by the fact that she has lived up to her ideal of not letting her family suffer, but only benefit, by her writing.

Mrs. Peattie says that wifehood and a career can be achieved simultaneously where there is no jealousy between husband and wife but mutual respect, and an intelligent sense of values on the woman's part so that she understands what is worth having and what ought to be given up.

For instance, she cherishes friends and talks with chance strangers, grocery clerks. But she is firmly against acquaintances and hours wasted in tea-table chatter.

Her three sons, aged six, nine and twelve, know that they may interrupt their mother at any time, even when she is at the typewriter, provided they have something to say that seems important, if only to themselves.

Write All Morning

It works rather better, Mrs. Peattie believes, in that her career happens to be creative writing, rather than some other interest, say burnt leather. At it is, the Peatties follow a schedule. She writes all morning at her desk looking out over the garden to the Pacific Ocean, while Mr. Peattie writes at his desk facing the patio and the mountains. After luncheon, a game of tennis, and some play with the children, they settle down and read each other the morning's work. There is a good deal of encouragement, but also a liberal amount of candid criticism.

When things get a bit pressing, the right words don't seem to come, or there are problems, Mrs. Peattie likes to drive out to the Mojave desert, "where is so much of nothing."

It all seems to work rather well, as each of the Peatties has written close to a dozen books, since the day when Louise Redfield, a high school freshman, dared to approach the important editor of the school paper and Donald Peattie decided that her paper was worthy of publication.

Anyway, Mrs. Peattie believes that her next book is "the best of all." It is nearly finished. The scene is laid in California. There is a lot of youth in it. And the title may be "The Californians." But of that Mrs. Peattie is not yet quite sure.

Marjorie Shuler

'Small Stuff,' Says Judge Leibell; 'I Am Ashamed,' Says Jack Benny

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—A smart rebuke was administered by the judge to Jack Benny, comedian, after he had pleaded guilty to a technical charge of jewel smuggling and was fined $10,000 and put on probation under suspended sentence for a year.

Benny was substantially exonerated by federal judge Vincent Leibell of real criminal intent, but was denounced coldly and impersonally, nevertheless.

"Sometimes," Judge Leibell told the actor, "men who are prominent in pictures and radio are just easy marks for smart people. But you should have been smart enough not to fall in with such a plan.

"You have undoubtedly made a fortune and shouldn't have fallen in with a scheme to defraud the United States Government and the country in which you acquired your prominence and your wealth.

"It was small stuff.

"If I thought you really planned to do so and it was your own suggestion, I would take a different view of the case." (Mr. Benny's counsel had said that it was Mr. Chaperau who had suggested that he could bring in the jewelry duty free as a non-resident supposedly carrying personal effects.

"Every shrewd person seeks out those who are prominent and you are in a position today you perhaps thought you would never occupy. It is a bitter end to a stupid play."

After a moment the judge added: "You must feel very much ashamed of yourself standing here today. It is a very poor return from you to your government and to the people who have made so much of you."

Then Mr. Benny lowered his eyes and responded:

"I am ashamed."

After he left the courtroom Mr. Benny issued a statement saying that in dealing with Mr. Chaperau he had understood there was to be "a perfectly legitimate saving in the amount of duty which would have to be paid," but insisting that he had "no intention of defrauding the government."

While now he realized, he said, that he had been guilty of a "technical violation, I had no guilty knowledge that a crime was to be committed . . . ."

"I regret most deeply that through a stupid mistake on my part, however natural and honest it may have been under the then circumstances, I have offended against the laws of the United States.

"I claim no credit for never having violated any laws before; I am appreciative of my opportunities and privileges as an American citizen."

Mr. Benny's wife, Mary Livingstone, repossessed $1,400 worth of Parisian jewels that probably cost him as much as $50,000.

The smuggled pretties were appraised on this side at $2,131, and it cost Benny twice that amount to redeem them from the Government.

On his plea of guilty, Mr. Benny was fined $10,000 on smuggling charges. Attorneys around the Federal Building estimated his counsel fees would be substantial.

Then there were the expenses of several airplane trips across the country for court appearances and the cost of living away from home.

The gems could have been brought in legally for about $700 in customs duty.

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Thomas Election Aids Solid Front Of Auto Workers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations presented today the solid front urged by the C. I. O. with Roland J. Thomas, President, and George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, at the uion's helm.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Addes, both approved by the C. I. O. high command, were elected yesterday and delegates to the international convention acclaimed the officers in a tumultuous demonstration.

The convention, after abolishing five vice-presidencies in compliance with C. I. O. advice, voted to leave unchanged the regional representation on the Executive Board, also urged by C. I. O. leaders.

Delegates adopted a majority report of the credentials committee, establishing a Board of 19 members, including the two international officers and 17 regional representatives. Election of Board members was scheduled as the convention's closing business today.

After his election, Mr. Thomas told the cheering delegates:

"We have the forces of reaction and Homer Martin, who set up dual unionism, to fight in the next year. I hope to consolidate every force in this great union. You'll find I'll be able, willing and anxious to work with every single member. I don't want to be accused, like our past president (Martin), of partiality."

Mr. Thomas, a Detroit electric welder, defeated Carl J. Shipley, Bendix Local No. 9, South Bend, Ind., and Frank B. Tuttle, Dodge Local No. 140, Detroit.

Mr. Addes, formerly a Toledo, Ohio, auto worker, declined when a delegate placed his name in nomination for the Presidency. He was unopposed for the office he has held for four years.

The Detroit local of Richard T. Frankensteen, who held one of the vice-presidencies and who opposed certain Thomas-approved convention measures, gave Mr. Thomas a solid bloc of 97 votes. The local of Walter Reuther, of Detroit, Executive Committeeman who was mentioned as a possible presidential candidate, also voted solidly for Thomas.

Question of Probe Authority Settled for New York Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5—The New York City Council today has the right to investigate any phase of City or County Government without the approval of the Mayor, following a ruling handed down by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest tribunal, yesterday.

The decision was in the case of Morris Novik, Director of the City-owned broadcasting station WNYC, who declined to appear before a Council Committee named to investigate charges that Communistic propaganda had been radiocast from the station. Mr. Novik held that the enabling measure had not been signed by the Mayor.

The Appeals Court decision upheld the rulings of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division in the same case.

Inquiry Voted in 1938

An investigation of Station WNYC was voted by the Council on March 8, 1938, by the narrow margin of 14 to 12, and was aimed at a program allegedly radiocast from that station on Feb. 27, 1938, which the Council Committee charged was "obviously prepared Communistic propaganda." Mr. Novik was summoned to appear before the Committee, but was advised by the Mayor to appear on the ground that the enabling measure for the investigation had not received his signature. The Council immediately took the case to Court and this Appeal Court's decision settles the issue.

The investigation of the municipal station will be pursued immediately, it was learned at City Hall today. The Council has also been waiting for a decision on the Novik case before instituting inquiries into relief and garbage disposal among other matters, and these are soon expected to come under the spotlight of Council investigations.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia refused to comment on the Court's decision until he had studied the full text of the ruling.

Cited Section

When the case was brought to Court, the City Council held that the City Charter allowed investigating committees without approval of the Mayor, citing Section 43, which reads:

"The Council shall have the power from time to time to appoint a special committee to investigate any matters relating to the property, affairs or government of the City or of any County within the City, and such committee shall have the power to require the attendance and examine and take testimony under oath of such persons as it may deem necessary."

Defense counsel argued that the charter required "every local law and resolution" to be signed by the Mayor.

Virginia U. C. C. Paid Out $5,635,688 in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Unemployment Compensation Commission reported it paid $5,635,688 in benefits during 1938 and ended the year with a balance of $11,191,395.

Chairman Frank P. Evans said contributions of employers subject to the law during 1938, the first year the benefit provisions were effective, totaled $8,294,000, which, with interest of $207,612, earned on the Commission's trust fund, made the total net collections and interest $8,501,712. Net collections and interest for the previous year amounted to $8,325,371, making the grand total for the two years $16,827,083.

Lehman Vetoes Indian Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5—Seeing it as opening the way to an influx of needy Indians from other states and Canada, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today added to his list of 1939 vetoes a bill to make New York Public Welfare funds available to tribesmen and their families, regardless of their place of origin.

Empire State Reservations have about 7,000 of the 332,397 Indians in the United States, and the existing law limits the Commonwealth's responsibility for Indian support to these.

"The bill before me," the Governor said in his veto, "provides that the State shall be responsible for the public support and care of any Indian, New York State or otherwise, who resides upon any Indian Reservation in this State and any member of his family.

"I am fearful that if I signed this bill it would open the way for an influx from other states and possibly from Canada. It would accordingly undoubtedly increase the cost of State Government. The bill is therefore, not approved."

Union Appeals Damage Verdict

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP)—A Philadelphia hosiery workers union, claiming a $711,932 strike-damage verdict against it "in effect repeals the Sherman Antitrust Act," moved yesterday to carry the case at once to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Counsel for Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and the Apex Hosiery Company, which brought the suit, conferred with District Judge William H. Kirkpatrick and then announced that both sides were anxious to get the case into the higher court.

At the same time, Sylvan H. Hirsch, attorney for the company, agreed that the plant would not press for collection of the judgment until after the Appellate Court decision.

It was said unofficially that argument before that tribunal might be arranged within two weeks on what M. Herbert Syme, Counsel for the Union, described as the "fundamental questions" of the case.

Mr. Syme listed these as "whether the (United States District) Court had jurisdiction in the case, and whether there was a violation of the Sherman Act."

Union attorneys said they based their greatest hope for reversal of the District Court verdict on arguments against the jury's decision that the 48-day sit-down strike in the spring of 1937 was in restraint of interstate commerce and therefore a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

"If this verdict is allowed to stand," said Mr. Syme, "in every case where any violence is committed, or where, because of economic activity of a union a business is forced to close, every employer will take the union into Federal Court and ask for trebled damages under the Sherman Act.

"The verdict, in effect, repeals the Sherman Antitrust Act as far as industry is concerned, and puts it into effect against labor."

Sit-Down Strike Echoed

NEW ORLEANS, April 5 (AP)—A new "job action" technique which its sponsors, the National Maritime Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations called a "step-child of the recently outlawed sit-down strike," has been introduced in Gulf ports during negotiations over new contracts for the Union's unlicensed seamen.

Arthur Thomas, Chairman of the Union's Gulf District, said the procedure was for a crew just at sailing time to notify the ship's master that they desired negotiations be resumed and demand a closed shop. The crew then would quit work for an hour.

The action had been taken since April 1, Mr. Thomas said, on nine tankers operated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in a Union effort to have negotiations resumed on the new contract to replace the old one with the Union which expired March 31.

N. J. Makes 35-Cent Hour Apparel Trade Minimum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 4—New Jersey's Labor Department has established minimum wages of 35 cents an hour for the wearing apparel and light manufacturing industries, giving workers what the Department declared a scale approximating a "bare subsistence." Effective dates will be announced later. The scales are based on surveys by wage boards for the two industries.

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Democracy Gains in Denmark Under Revised Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, April 5—Denmark gives fresh importance to the individual voter in the new Constitution which goes into effect with the national elections. For the first time voters balloted simultaneously for both the Folketing (Lower House) and the Landsting (Upper House).

Under the new Constitution, laws passed by the Rigsdag, or Parliament, can be repealed by plebiscite if at least 35 per cent of the electorate support the repeal.

National plebiscites on any subject can be demanded if the demand is backed by at least one third of the Rigsdag, and 15 per cent of the electorate.

Two other important changes are the lowering of the franchise limit from 25 years of age to 23, and abolition, in theory at any rate, of the dual house system. Changes are to come into effect following the general election over the two-day period, April 4 and 5.

Two-Year Survey

Since February, 1937, a special committee of 23 representatives of the present Rigsdag has been considering changes in Constitutional Laws. This committee was formed from the Social-Democrat and Radical parties. Its recommendations have been considered by the Opposition parties, and, after certain amendments, have been passed. The Landsting has had practically no choice in the matter.

The new Constitution abolishes the system of two unequal houses, one "Upper" and one "Lower," as in Britain and America, and substitutes a system of two "departments," or "chambers" on an equal basis.

The present Danish Rigsdag consists of 225 members, 149 in the Folketing, elected every four years under the system of proportional representation, and 76 in the Landsting, 19 members being coopted while the others have been elected for a period of eight years, half of these resigning their seats every four years.

205 in Rigsdag

Under the new Constitution, the Rigsdag is to consist of 205 members altogether, every Dane of 23 years of age having the right to vote. The second "department"—to be concerned largely with "committee work"—is to consist of 68 members, half being elected from national lists nominated by the outgoing Rigsdag, the other half nominated by the new Rigsdag from its own members.

The new Rigsdag is to have three presidents—a president for each of the two chambers and a president of the Rigsdag as a whole. Some forms of legislation will be debated and passed by the two chambers sitting as one body. These include the annual finance bill, tax bills, and bills authorizing State loans.

This procedure is expected to result in considerable simplification of legislative machinery. Hitherto every bill has had to pass three readings by both houses. In the new Rigsdag, in the event of disagreement between the two departments, over bills considered separately, they will sit as a single body to thrash out the question.

King's Speech Abolished

The speech from the throne is to be abolished. In its place the Prime Minister will make a speech opening the Rigsdag.

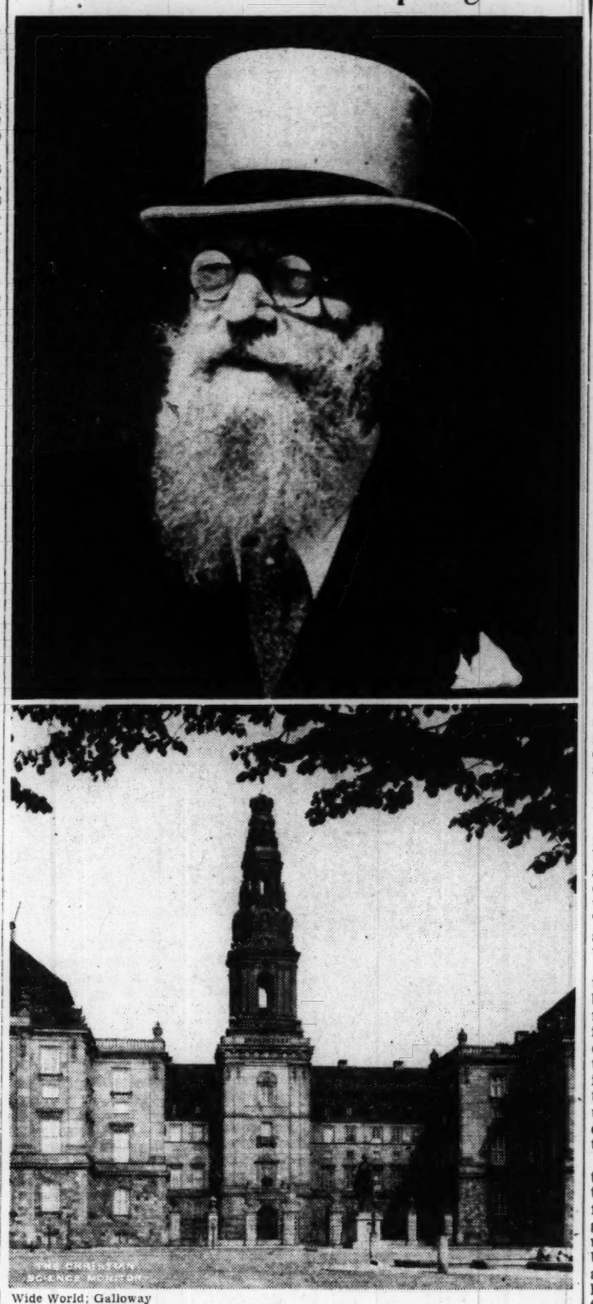
These constitutional changes, making more democratic a monarchy which is already so democratic the sovereign is listed under the "K's" in the telephone directory, are Denmark's firm answer to the oft-repeated query: "Can rule by the people survive in a country so near the pressure of totalitarianism?"

In social culture and in personal liberty, Social Democracy has shown far greater results in the last quarter of a century in Denmark than any other system, and the price of it has been public and national service through co-operation. The Social Democratic Party has, however, only maintained its position during the past nine years through a coalition with Radicals. Now it hopes to strengthen Government control in industry and agriculture while at the same time strengthening the ultimate importance of the individual.

Political Penetration

Denmark's greatest political opponent is the penetrating force of rival systems to the east and south. These are Communists and National Socialists. Communists have two seats in the Rigsdag, National Socialists are not represented. In 1932, this party numbered only 757, in the election of 1935 it had increased to 16,257. The Sleswig Party, or German minority, existing from 1920, numbers 12,617, or six to every 1,000 of the inhabitants. Since 1933, National Socialists of Germany have increased their penetration into Denmark, though mostly by "underground" methods, until this infiltration of German influence presents the Government with a difficult problem. Observers believe provisions for plebiscites will strengthen the Government's hands in the future, for the possible increased National Socialist pressure in official circles should be outweighed by the fact the individual Dane will be enabled to show his views in vocal manner.

Denmark in World Spotlight



Wide World; Galloway

Nation Begins New Phase of Government

Upper: Thorwald Stauning, Prime Minister of Denmark. Lower: The Christianborg, home of the Danish Parliament in Copenhagen, where the new system of government, authorized in the Constitution, is being organized. The building is also the King's Reception Palace and contains offices of the ministries and other Government bureaus.

France Protests Spratly Coup

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—The French Government yesterday dispatched a formal protest to Japan against its assumption of control over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, announced in Tokyo March 31.

The protest was decided upon by the Cabinet and sent to the Japanese Government through the Tokyo Embassy. The Spratly Islands, seven coral reefs important principally as a possible base for seaplanes, submarines, and small naval craft, had been claimed by France in 1933.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the protest expressed "surprise" at Japan's action since France had proposed arbitration of the question.

Little hope was held, however, that the protest would dissuade Japan from taking over the territory, and no more vigorous action was envisaged by the French.

Terrapin Raising Succeeds in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUFORT, N. C.—On the only diamond-back terrapin propagation farm in the world, Dr. H. F. Prytherch, head of the United States Fisheries Laboratory here, is saving the species from extinction.

Recently Dr. Prytherch announced that 13,600 baby terrapins in a record hatch are nearing the end of a six-months nap in special cribs and will soon be sent to various Southern States for planting.

A few years ago the terrapin seemed likely to become as extinct as the great auk. At one time eight-inch terrapins sold for $96 a dozen in New York.

Since 1909 the artificial propagation of terrapin has been under way here, and more than 125,000 young diamondbacks have been shipped from the local station to restock the salt marshes of North Carolina and other Southern States.

Social Security Taxes Don't Apply to 'Back Pay'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Strikers and their employers do not, the Treasury ruled April 4, have to pay social security taxes on "back pay" given strikers upon reinstatement under National Labor Relations Board orders.

The Treasury said the Social Security Act taxes only wages paid "in remuneration for employment," and characterized the "back pay" as "payments to the employees on account of unemployment caused by an unfair labor practice."

Warplane Contracts Ready for Signature

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced April 4 that contracts for five types of warplanes were ready for signature as soon as Congress gave final approval to a $513,000,000 army supply bill.

The $513,000,000 army appropriation bill includes $50,000,000 to be available immediately after it is signed by the President. This sum will make possible awarding of contracts for some 550 planes—first of 3,000 to be brought under a $358,000,000 army expansion bill signed April 3 by the Chief Executive. The contracts were prepared last November in anticipation of the expansion.

Cotton Provides Jobs

There are 1,775,000 persons living on cotton farms in Texas, constituting more than 70 per cent of all the agricultural people in the State.

Japanese Military Control Travel Rights at Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Railways might just as well be nonexistent in Japanese-occupied China from the standpoint of the average American or other foreigner these days. Few foreign residents of Shanghai ever think of the lines running from this metropolis westward, up the Yangtze to Nanking, or southward to Hangchow, for even if they are holders of the bonds of these lines they cannot ride on them now without special permission of the Japanese military.

Nevertheless, it appears that under Japanese management, these railways are extremely busy at the present time. An unprecedented amount of red tape clogs the operations for all save the Japanese themselves, yet the lines apparently run at full capacity as regards both passengers and freight. Although there is a continuing hazard as the result of guerrilla attacks and damage to the tracks, bridges and roadbed, relatively little interruption of traffic occurs in this vicinity and no one seems deterred from employing the railways if necessity and permission coincide.

"Military necessity" is pleaded by official Japanese spokesmen for the continuance of various restrictions, but it is quite clear that so far as the road to Nanking is concerned, the Yangtze River provides the best traffic artery for military supplies and the Nanking-Shanghai line is given over virtually exclusively to commercial purposes—mostly designed to advance monopolistic Nipponese control.

Goods Piled in the Open

The historic North Station, a focus of artillery fire and aerial bombing in the fighting of both 1932 and 1937, is once more in working condition and here most of the railway activity in Shanghai centers. There are several other Shanghai stations, but these are understood to be relatively deserted.

Warehouses which formerly sheltered waiting freight cargoes have been quite thoroughly destroyed and now it is necessary to pile goods out in the open. There are other handicaps, and Chinese sources declare that one of the most notable of these is a horde of tax collectors. Agents of the "puppet" municipal regime are understood to levy 5 per cent duty on every commodity that travels by train now.

Moreover, there is a requirement that every shipment must be registered at the station several days before it is to be handled, and this gives rise to a great deal of official negotiation to get shipping space. Unless an applicant is armed with a certificate issued by the authorities he cannot keep his goods in the station compound. This certificate is not free, nor is the paper allowing him to take his goods away finally if they are being shipped here from the interior. There are many new Chinese transport firms, but it seems increasingly necessary to deal with one which has the right official connections.

Scarcity of Freight Cars

In the matter of taking goods to or from the station, trucks must be employed which have special passes and these are said to charge exorbitant rates. Scores of advertisements appear in the vernacular press, offering transport plus speed in acquiring the requisite official documents.

There seems to be a great deal less speed in transporting goods than before the war, one reason perhaps being the extensive destruction or removal of freight cars during the days that the Chinese were still in charge. Several days are required to move anything between Nanking and Shanghai, whereas previously one day was usual and two days the limit.

Commodities passing through North Station now cover a wide range, from silk goods to flour. Goods being shipped from Shanghai include cloth, candles, wheat, sugar, coal, iron, cotton, salt, and a number of other items mostly manufactured and a considerable percentage made in Japan or by Japanese plants in Shanghai.

Woman Gets High Post On Milwaukee System

CHICAGO (AP)—Appointment of Mrs. Ina C. Trewin of Chicago as Assistant Secretary of the Chicago Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad was announced April 2 by T. W. Burtness, Secretary of the Milwaukee System. She is the first woman to hold the position.

Mrs. Trewin succeeded A. C. Hagensick, who retired. Mrs. Trewin is the widow of a former train service employee. She began railroad work in the office of the superintendent at Mason City, Iowa, 18 years ago, and was transferred to Chicago in 1928. Since 1930 she has worked in the office of the Secretary.

China Outlines Program For Meeting Cost of War

CHUNGKING, China, April 5 (AP)—Premier-Finance Minister H. H. Kung declared yesterday that China had met and would continue to meet the financial cost of war against Japan by curtailing luxury imports, finding new taxes and keeping industry going.

He said that the issue of money had been increased by only between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 Chinese dollars ($64,000,000 to $80,000,000) and that 500,000,000 of an authorized 1,600,000,000 Chinese dollar war bond issue had been subscribed, whereas Japan obtained only 300,000,000 yen ($84,000,000) from similar flotations.

Dr. Kung said internal transit duties had been widened on many items and that income, war profit, and inheritance taxes were planned.

Public support of the Chinese money, Dr. Kung declared, had defeated Japanese efforts to undermine the Chinese financial and economic structure. Transfer of industry into western areas beyond Japanese control had helped, he added.

He thanked the United States, Britain, and Belgium for loans and credits, and said that "with foreign sympathy and assistance, China is in no danger of a shortage of material or financial resources."

He said further foreign financial assistance was expected in the near future.

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Men's Spring Suits, with "Saddle Stitching," $26.50 and $28.50. Other Suits up to $75. Topcoats, of "Hubbard" Cloth and Tweed, reversibles, for rain or shine, $25. Other Topcoats $28.50 up. Also Shoes, Hats, Furnishings.

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Knit your own real

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Imported Pure Angora Yarn 65¢ *a ball*

These adorable fuzzy sweaters are a howling fashion success! Perfection for sport and spectator—Fourteen balls makes a size 14 or 16—a sum total of only 9.10 and just one-half of the same thing ready-made! In your favorite pastel pink or blue, and white. No charge for instruction. Sent on request with mail and phone orders.

DREAM TOUCH YARN—our own exclusive Redleaf* wool-and-angora yarn made in Scotland. 30 colors . . . . . 45c a ball.
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PREP SUITS

That Smartest Fellows Are Choosing for Easter! Only

$10.95

We took utmost care selecting the fabrics from which these suits are cut . . . sturdy quality wool-and-rayon cheviots and cassimeres. We saw to it that patterns and colors were the very keenest of Spring 1939 . . . then we insisted, as usual, upon tailoring that met Snellenburg standards (always the most expert!). Result:—quality and style-variety to please the most critical youth. Sizes 14 to 22 years.

Knicker Suits
$7.45

Sizes 9 to 14 years. Wool-and-rayon cassimeres and cheviots in the very newest colors and patterns. Featuring the same high quality, the same excellent tailoring as older fellows' suits.

Rugby Suits for Boys of 6 to 10
$5.95

Hard-wearing wool-and-rayon fabrics! Smartly cut and tailored.

Snellenburg's Boys', Prep and Student Shop, Third Floor

Thanks to Quick-Freezing—THE FINEST CHICKEN YOU EVER ATE!

(OR YOUR MONEY BACK!)

BOY, ANNE! I HAVEN'T TASTED CHICKEN THIS GOOD SINCE I LIVED ON GRANDPOP'S FARM!
THIS IS A BIRDS EYE QUICK-FROZEN CHICKEN, DEAR.
QUICK-FROZEN? I COULD HAVE SWORN A FARMER DELIVERED IT HERE IN PERSON.
IT'S BETTER THAN THAT, HONEY. THE FLAVOR OF THIS BIRDS EYE CHICKEN CAN'T ESCAPE ON THE WAY TO MARKET. IT'S SEALED IN RIGHT NEAR THE FARM BY QUICK-FREEZING.
YOU MEAN QUICK-FREEZING CAN MAKE CHICKEN TASTE BETTER?
THAT'S ONLY PART OF IT, SWEETHEART. BIRDS EYE CHICKENS ARE BETTER TO BEGIN WITH. THE GROCER SAYS THEY'RE GRADE 'A' BIRDS ONLY, AND OKAYED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
BUT WHAT PUTS ON ALL THIS EXTRA WHITE MEAT?
FEEDING, MY FRIEND. BIRDS EYE CHICKENS ARE FED BUTTERMILK EVERY FEW HOURS. THEY HAVE 10% MORE WHITE MEAT, AND THEY COME TRIMMED OF ALL EXCESS WASTE, READY TO COOK.
SOUNDS WONDERFUL, BUT HOW ABOUT THE PRICE? OUR BUDGET YOU KNOW.
I KNEW YOU'D COME TO THAT McTAVISH, SO LISTEN CLOSELY. THIS 1¼ LB. BIRDS EYE BROILER IS EQUAL TO AN UNDRAWN 2 LB. CHICKEN. IT TASTES ABOUT TWICE AS GOOD AND IT COST ME ONLY 74¢*

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SAVE MONEY WITH BIRDS EYE

All Birds Eye Foods come cleaned, trimmed, ready to cook, or serve. No waste—economical! Start buying daily at the Birds Eye Foods case. In 30 days you'll find these foods actually SAVE you MONEY over fresh foods of comparable quality. IMPORTANT: To serve these BETTER FOODS at their best, be sure to follow directions on box.

3 Big Specials!

SOLE FILLETS . . . LB. 29¢
CUT CORN . . BOX (13-oz.) 19¢
STRAWBERRIES BOX (16-oz.) 23¢

(Special prices effective April 6-12 inclusive)
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1 LB. SOLE FILLETS . .
1 BOX BROCCOLI . . .
1 BOX STRAWBERRIES .
} ALL FOR ONLY 75¢

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If you don't know the name of your nearest Birds Eye Foods dealer, write Frosted Foods Sales Corporation, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

Stimson: He Bridged Two Administrations

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Henry L. Stimson's personal contribution to the continuity of United States foreign policy may be regarded by future historians as almost as important as his Secretaryship of State. For Mr. Stimson has been one of those rare specimens: A bridge between the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations, limited strictly to the foreign affairs field.

In the interregnum of 1932-33, Mr. Stimson was an intermediary between the tense and despairing White House, and ebullient Hyde Park house. He visited the President-elect, and "sold" him the Stimson non-recognition policy. He informed and prepared Mr. Roosevelt for world economic and financial negotiations, and he secured the continuance of his disarmament policy at Geneva.

Since then, Mr. Stimson has been the most discreet of men—as he is anyway. He owns the finest estate in Washington, Woodley, where Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Buchanan and Cleveland made their summer homes, but he spends only a few weeks in the year there. Secretary of State Cordell Hull plays croquet quite often on the Woodley lawns. But when Mr. Hull comes out, if Mr. Stimson happens to be in residence, the latter remains discreetly indoors. The meetings of the two men, which are not infrequent, are maintained on a strictly business basis.

Calls on Mr. Hull

That is to say, Mr. Stimson occasionally calls on Mr. Hull at the State Department, and probably the two men meet for discussion of an evening now and then. Doubtless the telephone is useful. A real liking prevails between the two men. Mr. Stimson is fond of Secretary Hull, seeing in him perhaps some of the political and human qualities he himself missed in the office. And Secretary Hull admires Mr. Stimson's logical, thoughtful, tenacious mind.

At his Long Island residence, and in New York City, Mr. Stimson also maintains contact with foreign policy. He is close to the Council on Foreign Relations, and frequently confers with its leaders: Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Norman H. Davis, and others. But there is nothing about either Woodley or Mr. Stimson's estate at Huntington, L. I., that resembles an American Cliveden.

Rather, Mr. Stimson makes his influence felt through rare but comprehensive letters to the press, and an occasional speech. Two or three times a year he will send to one or two newspapers the result of his careful analysis of some foreign problem.

On March 7, for instance, he gave his full approval to the Roosevelt "positive" foreign policy—to the "stop Hitler" movement. Condemning—and this is unusual for him—various domestic aspects of Roosevelt policy, Mr. Stimson made his advocacy of the President's foreign policy more effective.

Aided Administration

Previously, he had greatly aided the Administration by attacking the Ludlow war referendum. He had also urged lifting the Spanish embargo, and supported the embargo on Italy and Ethiopia. Nearly all of his interventions were of the greatest practical value to the Roosevelt Administration. They arose out of Mr. Stimson's sincere sympathy with the effort to stop world aggression. He goes even farther than most New Dealers in urging discretionary authority in the President to discriminate between aggressor and aggressed in the application of "neutrality" legislation.

Though Mr. Stimson is the latest Republican secretary of state, his views do not authoritatively reflect the party's developing foreign policy. G. O. P. leaders in Congress take a much more critical and partisan attitude, feeling that "the way to oppose is to oppose," and expressing little or no tolerance for Roosevelt-Hull policies.

But the Laird of Woodley—as he was called in Senate debate—is somewhat above the partisan clamor. He has no political ambitions. He is a man of comfortable fortune. But he is a patriotic citizen of the United States and of the world, and he is deeply concerned over the problems of peace and stability. Hence, from his retirement, he applies his precise, steel-trap intellect to civilization's gravest immediate problems.

That he would emerge from retirement and appear in the bear-baiting den of a Senatorial committee is the clearest proof of Mr. Stimson's intense desire to support an anti-aggressor foreign policy and free the President's hands.

Stimson Urges Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

not apply them, depending on circumstances.

The hearing was the major attraction of the morning. The largest available room in the Senate Office Building was used to accommodate several hundred spectators. There were the usual batteries of photographers and news reel cameras and arrangements for about 50 newspapermen to record these events of vital interest to Europe as well as to American citizens.

Drama was in the staging. Mr Stimson faced Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee and exponent of the Administration's revision policy, across the table. But Senator Pittman was flanked by the two veterans of American isolationism, Senator Borah on his right and Senator Hiram Johnson, (R) of California, on his left.

Sees World in Deep Crisis

Mr. Stimson told this Committee, constituting all shades of opinion from collective actionism to rigid isolation, that the world today is in a crisis which "may last for many long anxious years or even decades."

He cited the attacks on China, Ethiopia, Spain, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Lithuania "as a reversal of the whole system of international practice in the world."

"Occurrences to the south of us" are sufficient according to Mr. Stimson, to indicate that the United States is within the zone of aggressive intentions of the "axis" powers. He said the real question before the country is "one of method."

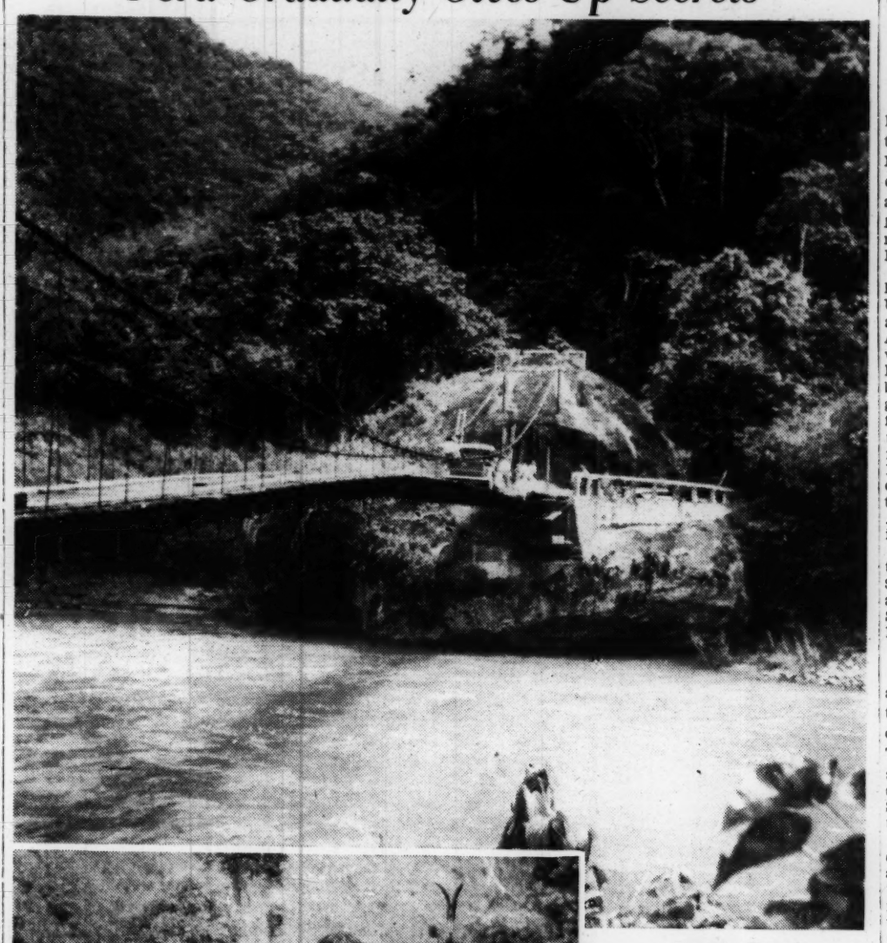
"Shall we be content to sit idly in this present security, which may be only momentary, or shall we use these great advantages carefully, moderately, but firmly and intelligently to help protect the world, which includes ourselves, from its imminent and continuing danger?

"By reason of our present security we can do this more safely than can any other nation. And the fact that we are known to be ready to do so will not only tend to slow down the axis, the members of which will know very well that language, but—what is even more important—will at the same time encourage their intended victims not to make surrenders which will ultimately endanger us."

Crown Prince for Albania

TIRANA, Albania, April 5 (AP)—An heir to the Albanian throne—a Crown Prince with American blood—was born today to Queen Geraldine and King Zog I. Birth of the Prince of the Albanians was announced with an artillery salute of 101 guns which gave the signal for elaborate celebrations throughout this small Adriatic Kingdom.

Peru Gradually Gives Up Secrets



Jungle Road

Suspension bridge over headwaters of the Amazon in Peru. Part of new road system to tap the rich interior.

By a Staff Photographer

Peruvian Jungle Indians

These men wear garb typical of the South American River Indians. They are shown at the Colony of the Perenee on the Perenee River, the farthest outpost of colonization on this part of the Amazon headwaters.

Is Peru Fascist? Some Say No, Others, Yes—Future to Tell

Peru, brought to world attention recently by the Pan-American Conference at Lima, has its own internal drama of compelling interest. With Congress closed and supreme powers vested in the President, revolt by a Cabinet officer recently focused attention on Peru's outlook. A Christian Science Monitor staff writer who attended the Lima Conference and has traveled extensively in Peru during the past year, summarizes the situation in a series of articles on "Peru Awakes." Articles appeared Feb. 20, Feb. 28, and March 16. The last follows.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"We want a strong Government in Peru, but we do not want Fascism."

Aristocrat of the Lima aristocracy, and that means aristocratic to the topmost quivering feather of her ultra-smart millinery, Señora X added:

"You are surprised? This seems contradictory? Yes, but it is Peru."

There are others in Lima who will tell you that Peru is Fascist in everything but name. Still others insist that Peru retains the essentials of liberalism, and only temporarily has been forced into repressive measures because of radical agitators.

Searching for the grist of fact among such conflicting testimony might not merit the time if only the shadings of politics within Peru came into account. Yet today every nation of South America fits into the broader picture of world change.

Peru and Brazil Stand Out

Peru and Brazil are the two conspicuous examples in Latin America of countries entirely without the outward symbols of popular self-rule. Lima's Congress Hall began gathering dust as soon as the last delegate had departed after the recent Pan-American Conference.

President Benavides has just announced his intention of retiring at the end of his present term, Dec. 8, and calling elections for Oct. 20. At present he and his Cabinet rule with supreme power, vested in them by the Constituent Assembly before it dissolved three years ago.

Peru's political future, as regards internal affairs, therefore awaits events. The present regime frankly represses all opposition. Censorship, especially on incoming news, is strict. But the censorship, contrary to some sensational reports, did not apply to articles cabled or airmailed by foreign correspondents from the Lima Conference last December. None of this writer's conference copy ever felt the censor's hand. Peruvian copy is another story.

The "mystic" of Fascism does not appear in Peru. The State is not identified with some super-will. Such propaganda as the regime rains on the populace resembles Chamber of Commerce back-slappings more than subtle perversions of public thinking. From the sky fall handbills of this type, sown by airplanes:

Not So Hot Propaganda

"Viva el Peru!

"Viva el General Benavides!"

Periodic visitors to Peru make much of German, Italian, and Japanese influence. The Italian Bank: the German sugar family of Gildermeister; the 22,500 Japanese compared with 1,460 Americans; the many small shops with Swastikas or Rising Sun's flying on holidays; the Italian police mission and the poorly-developed Italian airplane factory near Lima—these arouse the alarm of those who distrust international Fascism.

Not so showy, but more substantial, are the large concerns operating under the United States flag. W. R. Grace and Company; the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, and others, add up to about $200,000,000 of invested capital. Britain has a like amount. There is a newly restored United States naval mission.

Also, many of the Germans and Italians are by no means ardent for Hitler or Mussolini. The Gildermeisters are definitely cool. The Italian Bank is not a forthright Fascist instrument.

United States Still Leads

In trade, the United States during 1938 sold 36.2 per cent of Peru's imports, while Germany sold 20 per cent, Japan 3.6 per cent, and Italy, 2.4 per cent. The United States bought 25.7 per cent of Peru's exports, and Germany, 11.8, a decline from the previous year.

For all these advantages, United States traders are missing some tricks. Jouncing over new roads deep in the interior, a Peruvian business man had this to say:

"You North Americans try only for the big sales. You spend thousands of dollars in advertising, which most of our people cannot read. You sell automobiles and machinery. What you need is exhibits in every interior town, and traveling agents to sell the many small things Peru needs. The Germans do this. They know better how to sell a low-price market."

Shoes for the bare feet of Peru. Lamps for its palm huts. Shoes and lamps and hand cultivators priced low enough. Can the Peruvian businessman be right that these might one day be factors in so knitting the Peruvian people to the United States that external influences could not pull them apart?

SEC and Newspaper Unite In Public Utility Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Behind the charges filed today against the Union Electric Company of Missouri by the Securities and Exchange Commission lies a typical and vigorous crusade by one of the Nation's most active and belligerent newspapers, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Pulitzer-owned Post-Dispatch has long been on the trail of the Union Electric Company, which is a proud subsidiary of the North American Company holding network. Stories documented and published in this newspaper have now been supplemented by SEC investigation, in one of the Commission's first efforts to go behind the registration certificates which must be filed by stock-issuing corporations. Hearings will open in Washington on April 24, to determine whether the company has violated the SEC Act and the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Among other things, it is charged that the company paid out some $200,000 in lawyers' fees which it is alleged went to political fixers in St. Louis and the Missouri State Legislature at Jefferson City.

Wide Investigation

More picturesquely, the newspaper and the SEC have been looking into the so-called recreational facilities of the Union Electric Company. That organization maintains an inn and private guest houses at the Lake of the Ozarks, a beautiful resort in Southern Missouri created through the company's storage facilities.

Various political leaders are frequently entertained at these ample and charming retreats. Indeed, the whole Missouri Legislature—or as much as would come—was once entertained by the power company at Lake of the Ozarks. Private airplanes are on hand, and the various gustatory and entertainment facilities have been testified to be abundant. The most picturesque and detailed testimony is expected at the hearings.

One official of the company, Oscar Funk, Vice-President in charge of accounting, resigned from the company when he was asked to make certain entries and refused, he has said. His testimony is an important part of the case against Union Electric.

When the SEC difficulties loomed, Union Electric immediately set about engaging the most capable Washington lawyers, and have secured the services of the new firm of Cummings and Stanley, Homer S. Cummings, recently Attorney General, and William Stanley, his former assistant.

Important Test Case

Altogether, the Union Electric hearings are expected to play an important part not only in throwing light on a single company and the charges revolving around it, but on SEC's thrustful efforts to enforce the law upon all companies which have to file registration certificates.

Union Electric officials testified here proudly of their system during the holding company investigation. They point with legitimate satisfaction to their private power rate, which is one of the lowest in the country. Now, pilloried in a newspaper crusade and specifically charged by SEC, they have an important task of rehabilitation ahead.

The SEC in its charges said it had "reasonable grounds" to believe:

1. That Union Electric since Jan. 1, 1933, collected and still is collecting money from employees, officers, attorneys, contractors and others "through the medium of padded expense accounts, return of fees and otherwise."

2. That from Jan. 1, 1933, to date, it made contributions in connection with the candidacy and appointment of individuals, whose names are unknown to the SEC, for and to officers and positions in State and local governments.

3. That the amounts of the alleged political contributions were not entered in the company's books.

4. That the company received and paid out various other sums of money not entered in or properly reflected on its records.

5. That financial statements, balance sheets, profit and loss statements, income accounts and other operations reports filed with the Commission were "false and misleading." In that expenses allegedly were made to appear substantially greater and receipts substantially less than they actually were.

Roosevelt Objects To Bill Riders: Hopkins in News

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt criticized yesterday the practice in Congress of attaching "riders" to bills that are unrelated to each other.

Although leaders of both parties were trying to get away from this practice, he told a press conference, such a rider was tacked on the Emergency Army Defense Act he signed Monday night—a rider which he complained had not received adequate study and which probably would cost the Government $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 a year.

Meanwhile Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins' announcement here that he intended shortly to establish a voting residence in his boyhood home of Grinnell, Iowa, had Warm Springs flooded with inquiries from the politically-minded in Washington and elsewhere.

The fact that Mr. Hopkins is here as a house guest of President Roosevelt and has been mentioned frequently as the Chief Executive's first choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1940 focused unusual attention on the Commerce Secretary's decision to move from New York State to Iowa.

Milk Price Reduced

CORTLAND, N. Y. (AP)—Cortland milk distributors announced April 5 the retail price of milk would be cut from 13 to 12 cents a quart on April 10. Similar reductions recently have been announced in Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, and Binghamton, N. Y.

Labor Authority Reports Handling Of 20,192 Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Relations Board announces that it has handled 20,192 cases involving 4,577,303 workers in the three and a half years of its existence.

The compilation, which summarized the Board's work to March 1, showed 16,018 cases disposed of and 4,174 pending.

Of the cases closed, 8,378 involving 1,554,300 workers were settled by agreement of both parties. Cases dismissed totaled 2,475, and 4,205 were withdrawn. The other 960 were settled in other ways, including compliance with orders issued by the Board.

The Board said that 2,057 of its completed cases involved strikes affecting 356,264 workers. Employees reinstated after strikes or lockouts totaled 227,603. An additional 15,083 workers were reinstated, the Board said, after discriminatory discharges.

The Board said it had averted 679 threatened strikes involving 173,088 workers.

Honolulu Clipper Ends Flight From Hong Kong

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Honolulu Clipper roared over Treasure Island and alighted on San Francisco Bay April 5 to complete the first trans-Pacific passenger-carrying flight from Hong Kong of the new 74-passenger ships of Pan American Airways.

The California Clipper, a sister ship, is flying the same 8,000-mile route. Two other clipper ships of the same class, made by Boeing in Seattle, Wash., have been placed in the Atlantic service. Two more are under construction.

Who Rides the Clippers?

Trans-Pacific passengers on the clipper transport planes divide as follows: traveling for pleasure, 53 per cent; on business, 42 per cent; emergency and other reasons, 5 per cent.

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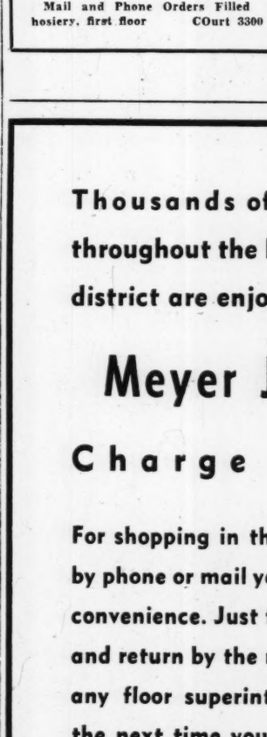

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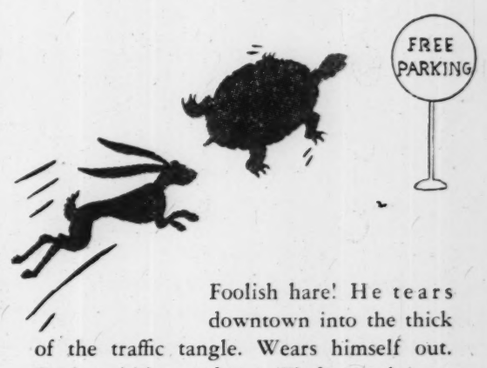
The Modern Fable of the Tortoise and the Hare



Foolish hare! He tears downtown into the thick of the traffic tangle. Wears himself out. Rushes thither and yon. Finds no place to park.

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IT PAYS TO CROSS THE BRIDGE TO Boggs & Buhl
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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I		C	A	T		E		D	A	R		T		
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H	A	T		S	P	E	N	D		I	E	N		
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S	C	A	N	D	I	N	A	V	I	A	N	S		

The Kingdom Tree

THEY were only a tree and a child, but between them they produced an idyll that will last as long as memory itself.

* * *

THE TREE GREW BY the "line fence." And, to the uninitiated, it should be explained that a line fence is (a stone wall possibly excepted) the most beautiful of all means of demarcation between the properties of country neighbors. It consists of undergrowth, elderberry bushes, wild cherry, an occasional veteran rock, skunk cabbage and Dutchman's breeches in the spring, goldenrod and asters in the fall; and, if it is a true line fence, it boasts several trees in its length, lifting their heads high above the general tangle in which they stand. Sometimes one starts a chipmunk from a pile of underbrush, and sometimes a brown thrasher slips from cover to cover, sending bright black glances toward the intruder whom he thinks he has fooled.

The big maple was easily the dean of the fence, and of the meadows on either side. Part of the original forest, perhaps, it rose above the wild cherry that, in springtime, spilled its rain of petals upon the broad umbrellas of the mandrakes below, and above the slender young elm, self-planted since the origin of the fence. Many a tale it could have told, of its long climb to the sun out of the perpetual dim stillness of the virgin forest; of soft-moccasined red men; of settlers, the ring of the axe, the bowing of many a proud green head, the final solitary stand of the old maple, young then; of the comfort of creeping, growing things, of grass and nesting birds, of nature's slow but sure reclaiming of her own. Man still subdued the meadow by the sweat of his brow. But the line fence knew the busy and portentous serenity of atavism.

* * *

AND ALL THIS transmitted itself to the child, lying under the big tree and looking up through the branches. Not in so many words, nor even in tangible ideas; but in the language of the universe, even as "day unto day uttereth speech."

Between two huge roots of the maple was a high, grassy seat. What could be more suggestive of a throne? And did not a dried goldenrod stalk, tipped with its seed-globe, parallel the wand of authority, as often seen in pictures? The child held forth the stalk with a studied gesture. "This is my scepter. And this is my throne. And this is my kingdom." And so it was, ever after.

The monarch did not lack for subjects. The family cat sometimes came down the line fence, making intimate, conversational noises in his delight at finding a companion. The birds, even to the shy cuckoo, trusted the young sovereign; and, when a pair of robins built a nest in a crotch of the old maple within hand's reach, there was great rejoicing at court. The beautifully striped garter snake sunned himself beside a rock, unrebuked and unfeared; and once, only once, a black squirrel, that rarest of all visitors, poked his inquisitive face around the trunk of the maple. A caterpillar, earnestly and laboriously inching his way up the rough bark, for undivulged purposes of his own, was unquestioned, and had his rights strictly respected.

The kingdom was the child's recognized peculiar property. No other person followed to that stronghold. Was life unbearably sweet and full? Was the young heart bursting with hurt or perplexity? The kingdom opened its gates wide, and the old tree spread its comforting shade over the excesses of joy and sorrow alike.

Spring came to the kingdom with a swelling of leaf buds on the chokeberry bushes around the throne, with an upshooting overnight of pale green stalks from last year's mulch of dry leaves, with rustlings and twitterings along the line fence, and finally with a burst of heavy, heady sweetness in the bloom of the wild cherry tree. As the season progressed, and daylight went more and more reluctantly with each sunset, there were long twilights in which to sit upon the throne, with a strong south wind steady upon the face like a stream of forest-scented water, and the frogs in the near-by swamp reiterating their endless spell-like tune.

Summer was even better, with its freedom from unsympathetic textbooks, its invitation to follow the lilliputian paths made by woodchucks from hole to hole in the meadow. Did the same woodchuck make all the paths? Did all the holes belong to him, or did the woodchucks really visit one another? The timelessness and beauty of stones spoke to the child, too, and there was a carefully gathered collection of lovely and curious ones, to be sorted and displayed among the roots of the old tree. And sometimes a visit to the kingdom by moonlight—a daring thing, that, so far away from the house, by oneself, at night!

* * *

PERHAPS IT WAS best of all in the autumn. The kingdom tree scorned the variegated jester-garb of the ordinary maples, and always donned a robe of pure, pale gold for its royal season, its proud departure to rest. Then the feet became less uneasy, and the imagination more active. Then it was that the court often listened, through a long, warm afternoon, to the reading of old tales—tales of beauty and wonder that brought the child under their spell until the book dropped to the grass, the sleepy tune of the crickets faded out, and there seemed to come from the blue, haze-hung horizon strange music, as faint and elusive as the bells of a sunken city.

Day by day the robe of gold would thin, and the pale sunshine dance in ever broader patches on the grass. The gallant blaze of the goldenrod would sink, and the asters grow brown by the brook. And at last, one morning, a huge flock of birds would take their flight southward from the old tree, a cloud would rise, and with it a wind that shook the last listless leaves from the drowsy twigs and turned thoughts toward ruddy fires and lamplight.

* * *

COURT WAS NEVER held in winter. That was the old tree's sleep-time, and by tacit consent it was respected. A good crust in coasting season might carry the sled close to the kingdom tree, but one lingering, affectionate look was the only sign given. The tree slept, and was unconscious of the cold wind tossing its bare branches.

But sometimes, when the winter sunset was still and cold and clear, when there was a bright star-jewel hanging in the pale west, the child would stand at the foot of the yard and call softly to the tree, adding a little syllable of endearment to the familiar name. A little tune it made, like a bar from "taps." "Good-night—King-dom-y!"

The kingdoms of this world are many and varied, and sometimes difficult of attainment. Nor do they always keep faith with those who seek them. But he whose childhood kingdom was a tree shall never lose his diadem.

S. B. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Miss Matty Was Chary Of Candles

I HAVE often noticed that almost every one has his own individual small economies—careful habits of saving fractions of pennies in some one peculiar direction—any disturbance of which annoys him more than spending shillings or pounds on some real extravagance. An old gentleman of my acquaintance, who took the intelligence of the failure of a Joint-Stock Bank, in which some of his money was invested, with stoical mildness, worried his family all through a long summer's day because one of them had torn (instead of cutting) out the written leaves of his now useless bank-book; of course, the corresponding pages at the other end came out as well, and this little unnecessary waste of paper (his private economy) chafed him more than all the loss of his money. Envelopes fretted his soul terribly when they first came in; the only way in which he could reconcile himself to such waste of his cherished article was by patiently turning inside out all that were sent to him, and so making them serve again. Even now, though tamed by age, I see him casting wistful glances at his daughters when they send a whole inside of a half-sheet of note paper, with the three lines of acceptance to an invitation, written on only one of the sides. I am not above owning that I have this human weakness myself. String is my foible. My pockets get full of little hanks of it, picked up and twisted together, ready for uses that never come. I am seriously annoyed if any one cuts the string of a parcel instead of patiently and faithfully undoing it fold by fold. . . .

Now Miss Matty Jenkyns was chary of candles. We had many devices to use as few as possible. In the winter afternoons she would sit knitting for two or three hours—she could do this in the dark, or by firelight—and when I asked if I might not ring for candles to finish stitching my wristbands, she told me to "keep blind man's holiday." They were usually brought in with tea; but we only burnt one at a time. As we lived in constant preparation for a friend who might come in any evening (but who never did), it required some contrivance to keep our two candles of the same length, ready to be lighted, and to look as if we burnt two always. The candles took it in turns; and, whatever we might be talking about or doing, Miss Matty's eyes were habitually fixed upon the candle, ready to jump up and extinguish it and to light the other before they had become too uneven in length to be restored to equality in the course of the evening.—From "Cranford," by MRS. GASKELL.

Bright Twilight

WHEN winter's snow had dwindled to a last
low drift where a rail-fence angled gray upon
the northwest hill, when thawing headlong
water
plunged toward the green-flushed fields, and
the wood's wet lawn
trailed frail arbutus over russet needles,—
we looked from the evening slope across that
land.

From the meadows in that bright twilight,
children called;
and beneath the night-bird's silent shadow-
wing,
we stood like wondering children, hand-in-
hand,
humble before the miracle of Spring.

FRANCES FROST

By Courtesy of The Hispanic Society of America, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE DUCHESS OF ALBA: *A Portrait by Francisco Goya*

FRANCISCO GOYA ranks among the greatest of Spanish masters. He did not enjoy the benefit of stimulating colleagues or the advantage of a good immediate tradition, for prior to his time (1746-1828) Spanish painting had declined. For some years, Goya was the favorite court painter. In that way he resembled his great forebear, Velasquez. He differed from Velasquez, however. Velasquez possessed composure and detachment, while Goya was personal and temperamental in paint. Velasquez was preoccupied with his brush and canvas, with his royal models and their regal costumes; Goya penetrated the outer mask, brought to the surface qualities of character, which frequently were no compliment to the model. It is surprising that his sardonic interpretation was acceptable to his patrons. Was it their indifference, or insensitivity, which blinded them to the brilliant mockery of this portrayer? Goya touched off this imagery with a crispness and accent, with a feeling of strong pattern in the elements. He captured the textural qualities, the play of light upon the surfaces, the changing vibrant character of details.

Goya did not communicate all of his bitterness to his portraits; he unleashed his fury over injustice, selfishness, lack of values, in an enormous repertoire of drawings and prints which remain to show how his mind bristled against the less humane qualities in the character of his countrymen. Many of his embittered graphic commentaries are particularly applicable to current Spanish history.

In the fine collection of The Hispanic Society of America in New York, there is this portrait of the Duchess of Alba. This eminent lady was his friend and she has become a legendary character through the depictions, actual and alleged, which Goya painted of her. This portrait was probably painted during a visit to the Duchess in 1776. The ring which she wears on her index finger is inscribed to Goya, and it points to his name and the date on the sandy soil upon which she stands. She is attired in black and wears a yellow jacket and scarlet and gold sash and black mantilla. She stands against a background in which the sky is delicate blue and the trees are painted in tones of pale gray. The portrait has the sparkle and elegance and rich contrasts which are typical of this great Spanish master.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Singularity

How strange that I, not born nor bred
Upon the land, today should find
A rain-black field with furrows spread
Precisely parallel behind
Their plow arresting as a note
Dropped, liquid, from a thrush's throat.

ELAINE V. EMANS

An Open-Air Library in Valladolid

WHEN George Borrow rode out of the "Trojan Horse" in Valladolid, after his conversation with the "daughter of the prison," he wrote his report.

"I found literature of every sort at the lowest ebb in Valladolid."

I walked past the Inn of the Caballo de Troia and believed him—that most picturesque and amusing Parador! But as I wandered later in a shady and green grove in the public gardens in the old Spanish capital, the little tiled building which is an open-air library attracted my notice. Around, on benches under the trees, young workmen were sitting reading. The librarian allowed me to examine the books. An inscription always pleases me. . . . Inside the book I read this printed notice.

"I have come to you confiding in your culture and I am helpless in your hands. Receive me as a friend and see that on returning me to the book-shelves from which I came out to communicate my spirit to you, I carry a good recollection of your treatment. All who turn my pages will thank you for it and you will deserve the censure of all if you do not respond to the gifts which I offer to your heart and your brain, granting to me your affection and respecting my feebleness."

As I came out through the garden, I paused to read yet another notice.

"The birds and the flowers are the brightest adornment of the gardens. To damage the one or to destroy the other is to injure their highest beauty. Whoever does such deeds does not deserve to be a citizen of a cultured township." . . . In the gardens of modern Spain, under trees and among the roses, beside fountains, with the arts keeping watch, the pretty plant of culture has been set in a sunny atmosphere.

Though it was at Valladolid that I first came across an open-air library in a garden, my search for similar graces in other towns has not been ungratified. They have a charming way at Seville of setting the poet's works beside his monument, in a green chapel of the garden. The poet Bécquer, romantic and compelling, stands in a bosky circle beneath the trunk of a central tree whose branches reach from rim to rim. Three marble ladies for ever are wounded, admire, and are fair; small white marble bookcases hold his works, and seats invite the reader. In a newer part of the same gardens Don Quixote and Sancho Panza guard a little tiled garden for readers. A spreading tree (how quickly it grows) is planted in the centre of the octagonal seats, whose separate tiles are the illustrations to their adventures. Their figures, mounted and ready, are set opposite one another, each on an open bookcase with the works of Cervantes inside.—GERTRUDE BONE, in "Days in Old Spain." (London and New York: Macmillan.)

"Now is Christ risen"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH the Christian churches are usually filled on Easter morning to commemorate the resurrection, nevertheless, comparatively few have grasped the significance of the words of St. Paul, as recorded in I Corinthians (15:14, 20): "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. . . . But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept." No doubt many of the early converts to Christianity were perplexed as to the true meaning of the resurrection, even as are men at the present time.

A careful study of the fifteenth chapter of I Corinthians shows that Paul regarded resurrection as individual, saying (15:22), "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." His words unmistakably indicate that each one who would follow the Master, must rise above his belief in the Adam-dream to the understanding of life in Christ, Truth.

In the light of Christian Science, which makes plain the distinction between the Christ, Truth, and the Adam-allegory, Paul's words become easily understood. On page 580 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy defines "Adam," in part, as "the image and likeness of what God has not created, namely, matter, sin, sickness, and death;" and on page 583 of the same book she defines "Christ" as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Is it not clear, then, since Adam is but a false concept of man as material, that it is the part of every Christian to correct this misconception and replace it with the true concept of man? The first step in turning away from the Adam-dream to life in Christ, is to think of man from the spiritual and not the material standpoint.

If Christ be risen in our own consciousness, we no longer look at our individual problem from the standpoint of Adam, accepting the testimony of material sense, which tells us we are discouraged, disheartened, fearful, sorrowful, aged, impoverished, diseased, discordant. If Christ be risen in our consciousness, our thinking is lifted to the spiritual heights of God's infinite goodness, to man as God's reflection, forever expressing qualities of Mind, such as confidence, strength, abundance, joy, health, harmony. We no longer accept as real the evidence of the material senses concerning home or business, as subject to destruction, disaster, misfortune, or failure, for we know that in spiritual reality home and business are ever fruitful, prosperous, blessed.

Students of Christian Science learn that, broadly speaking, there is but one temptation, namely, the temptation to believe that existence is material. In this connection Mrs. Eddy helpfully explains, on page 85 of "Miscellaneous Writings," that "temptation, that mist of mortal mind which seems to be matter and the environment of mortals, suggests pleasure and pain in matter; and, so long as this temptation lasts, the warfare is not ended and the mortal is not regenerated."

When in a large company of people, where everyone seems to be talking at once, we find it necessary, in order to carry on a conversation with one person, to shut out the hum of voices and give strict heed to the one with whom we are conversing. In like manner, if we would hear the voice of Christ, Truth, we must shut out the material sense of many minds, of confusing human opinions, which, if entertained, result in chaotic mental conditions. If, on the basis of the omnipotence of God, we refuse to let the evidence of the physical senses control our thoughts and actions, the Adam-dream is giving place in our consciousness to Christ, Truth.

Thus we see that when evil suggests that our environment is not such as to permit us to progress in the understanding of Christian Science, it is but the unregenerated mortal sense to which our ears must be closed, if we would hear the Christ, and follow Truth into the realization of man's oneness with God, where health, harmony, freedom, joy, abundance, hope, and faith prevail.

Whereas the material senses are constantly testifying to injustice, fear, hate, strife, persecution, war, in Christ is found enduring peace. When one is tempted to be disturbed and distressed at witnessing or hearing of harrowing world conditions, he needs to remember that Christ is risen, and that Truth is able to annul the evil forces which mortal mind says are rampant in world affairs, for Truth is, indeed, the only power. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 179 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "We must lay aside material consciousness, and then we can perceive Truth, and say with Mary, 'Rabboni!'—Master!"

Earnest students of Christian Science know that Christ is risen, that this teaching is not vain; nor is their faith vain, for it rests on a demonstrable, scientific basis. Hence their hearts are filled with gratitude to Christ Jesus for showing the way, and to Mrs. Eddy for revealing the Science of Christianity. Through denying Adam, or the false material sense of man, as the victim of sin, sorrow, and discord, and rising to the realization of the truth about the real man, all may triumphantly proclaim with Paul (I Corinthians 15:54), "Death is swallowed up in victory."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

"CRISTO HA SIDO RESUCITADO DE ENTRE LOS MUERTOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

AUNQUE las iglesias cristianas se llenan generalmente el domingo de Pascua, quizás haya pocas personas que comprendan por completo la significación de las palabras de San Pablo, tal como las encontramos en su I. Epístola a los Corintios (15:14, 20): "Si Cristo no ha sido resucitado, entonces nuestra predicación es vana, vuestra fe es también vana. . . . Empero es el caso que Cristo ha sido resucitado de entre los muertos, siendo él primicias de los que durmieron." No hay duda de que muchos de los primeros discípulos del cristianismo estaban tan confusos con respecto al significado verdadero de la resurrección como lo están muchos hombres de hoy.

Un estudio cuidadoso del capítulo quince de I. Corintios demuestra que Pablo consideró la resurrección como cosa individual, diciendo (15:22): "Como en Adam todos ellos mueren, así también en Cristo todos ellos serán vivificados." Sus palabras indican sin posibilidad de duda que cada uno que quisiera seguir al Maestro, tiene que elevarse por encima de su creencia en el sueño de Adán, al entendimiento de la vida en Cristo, la Verdad.

Bajo la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana que explica la diferencia entre Cristo, la Verdad, y la alegoría de Adán, las palabras de San Pablo se entienden fácilmente. En la página 580 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy define a "Adán" en parte como "la imagen y semejanza de lo que Dios no ha creado, a saber, la materia, el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte"; y en la página 583 del mismo libro define a "Cristo" como "la manifestación divina que viene de Dios a la carne para destruir el error encarnado." No es evidente pues que, puesto que Adán no es sino un concepto erróneo del hombre como material, es el deber de todo cristiano corregir este concepto erróneo y reemplazarle con el concepto verdadero del hombre? El primer paso que hay que dar, al volverse del sueño de Adán a la vida en Cristo, es pensar del hombre desde el punto de vista espiritual y no material.

Si el Cristo ha resucitado en nuestra propia conciencia, ya no miramos a nuestro problema individual desde el punto de vista de Adán, aceptando el testimonio del sentido material que nos sugiere que estamos desalentados, desanimados, temerosos, tristes, viejos, pobres, enfermos o confusos. Si el Cristo ha resucitado en nuestra conciencia, nuestro pensamiento se eleva a las alturas espirituales de la bondad infinita de Dios, a la comprensión del hombre como reflejo de Dios, expresando por siempre las cualidades de la Mente, tales como la confianza, la fortaleza, la abundancia, la alegría, la salud, la armonía. Ya no aceptamos como real la evidencia de los sentidos materiales acerca de nuestro hogar o nuestro negocio, como si éstos fuesen sujetos a la destrucción, al desastre, al infortunio, o al fracaso, porque sabemos que en la realidad espiritual el hogar y el negocio son siempre prósperos, fructuosos y bendecidos.

Los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana aprenden que—hablando generalmente—no hay mas que una tentación, a saber, la tentación de creer que la existencia es material. En esta conexión Mary Baker Eddy explica de una manera muy clara en la página 85 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) que "la tentación, aquella niebla de la mente mortal que parece ser materia o el ambiente de los mortales, sugiere placer y pena en la materia; y mientras esta tentación perdure, la lucha no ha terminado y el mortal no ha sido regenerado."

Cuando estamos en medio de una concurrencia grande de gentes, en donde todos parecen hablar al mismo tiempo, encontramos que es necesario, para poder conversar con una persona particular, excluir mentalmente el barullo de las voces y poner atención estrictamente en la persona con la cual estamos hablando. Así también, cuando queremos oír la voz de Cristo, la Verdad, tenemos que excluir el sentido material de muchas mentes, de opiniones humanas contradictorias, las cuales pudieran llevar, si las aceptásemos, a condiciones mentales caóticas. Pero si sobre la base de la omnipotencia de Dios rehusamos permitir que la evidencia de los sentidos materiales domine nuestros pensamientos y nuestras acciones, el sueño de Adán cede en nuestra conciencia a Cristo, la Verdad.

Así vemos que cuando el mal sugiere que nuestro ambiente no es de una naturaleza que permita progresar en el entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana, eso no es más que el sentido mortal sin regenerar, al cual nuestro oído debiera de estar cerrado mentalmente para poder escuchar al Cristo y seguir la Verdad hacia la comprensión perfecta de la unidad del hombre con Dios, en donde la salud, la armonía, la libertad, la alegría, la abundancia, la esperanza y la fe prevalecen.

Mientras los sentidos materiales testifican continuamente de injusticia, miedo, odio, lucha, persecución y guerra,—en Cristo se encuentra paz duradera. Cuando uno siente la tentación de ser turbado y desazonado al presenciar las condiciones perturbadoras del mundo, o al recibir noticias sobre ellas, necesita recordar que el Cristo ha resucitado de entre los muertos, y que la Verdad es capaz de anular las aparentes fuerzas del mal, que, según dice la mente mortal, operan de una manera tan agresiva en los asuntos del mundo, porque la Verdad es el único poder. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 179 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS: "Tenemos que despojarnos de la conciencia material, y entonces podemos percibir la Verdad y decir con María Magdalena: '¡Rabboni! . . . ¡Maestro!'"

Los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana saben que el Cristo ha resucitado de entre los muertos, y que esta predicación no es vana;—y su fe no es vana tampoco, porque descansa sobre una base científica y demostrable. Por eso sus corazones están llenos de gratitud hacia Cristo Jesús, por haberles enseñado el camino, y hacia Mary Baker Eddy, por haber revelado la Ciencia del Cristianismo. Cuando hayan rechazado a Adán, el concepto material y erróneo de que el hombre es víctima del pecado, de la pena y de la discordia, y cuando hayan llegado a la comprensión completa de la verdad acerca del hombre verdadero,—entonces todos pueden proclamar triunfalmente con San Pablo (I. Corintios, 15:54): "¡Tragada ha sido la muerte victoriosamente!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Swan

THIS is a thing more beautiful
Than moon-wrought etching or Ionian Sea;
A white light moving through an afternoon
Made of green water and a laurel tree.

ELIZABETH CRAWFORD YATES

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Oklahomans Solving Erosion

Soil conservation association makes agricultural history in controlling wastage of fertility.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—East of the Dust Bowl, but where water erosion nevertheless is a serious problem, central Oklahoma farmers are making agricultural history. Meeting weekly for the past three years to discuss their erosion problems and to relate their experience in solving them, farmers of three counties — Pottawatomie, Pontotoc, and Seminole—have obtained results of nation-wide significance.

Organized in August, 1935, for the explicit purpose of reducing to a minimum through co-operative effort the appalling wastage of soil in the three-county area, the Konawa Voluntary Soil Conservation Association has a history which reads like a Horatio Alger story. Starting with nothing but enthusiasm, accomplishments of the Association include the securing of the co-operation of a CCC camp in instituting complete programs of erosion control for demonstration purposes on 167 farms; the instilling of action-provoking interest through education and demonstration in practically every farmer in the three counties; and the recent creation of a legal soil conservation district.

Check Erosion

Challenged to master gullies or be mastered; to check sheet erosion or move; to keep sub-soil from hillside fields off bottomland or find employment elsewhere, the Sooner State farmers are taking their problems of erosion control seriously, and all Soil Conservation Association meetings are taken the same way. Many farmers, after plowing all day, walk five or six miles to attend meetings. Others drive 15 or 20 miles over muddy roads, hoping that if they get stuck in the mud, or that if they have a flat tire, the difficulty will be encountered on the homeward part of their journey so that they will not miss the Soil Conservation Association meeting.

The altruistic interest in conserving soil for sons and daughters or neighbors' sons and daughters has some place in the interest of the Association members, certainly, but it is the practical matter of getting information that will bring in dollars and cents this year or next that forms the mainspring of an organization that has ticked regularly for 172 weeks without any lost motion. Such tangible things as the 1,000 pounds of sweetclover that S. F. Johnson, Seminole County, harvested in 1938 with a seed harvester made by a CCC camp blacksmith from an old binder furnished by the association explains the good attendance at all meetings.

In all its activities the Association is decidedly practical. The building of the seed harvester is typical. Other things done that illustrate the practicability of Association activities include the co-operative purchasing of a drill for use in distributing limestone; the co-operative buying of fertilizer and limestone; the co-operative action in crushing 5,000 tons of limestone available on farms of association members; the purchasing of three terracers for use by farmers who needed terraces and who had only horses to pull their machinery; the securing of county highway equipment for use in building terraces for diversion ditches on farms where tractors were available; and the area-wide planting of cover

Tollie Collins

First president of the Konawa Voluntary Conservation Association with corn he raised in a dry year.

for wildlife and the universal pledge to protect farm game birds and animals.

Stock With Quail

Plans are under way by Association members to block up an entire section of land to be stocked with quail and pheasants. This will be done co-operatively by the Association and by the State Fish and Game Commission. From this section of land and from established areas of cover, farmers believe they will be able to get foundation stock for badly eroding areas of land retired from cultivation and planted to grass or trees.

Crops and livestock are discussed at almost every meeting. Pastures come in for much attention, too. And pastures are being given protection by association members. An example showing the value of pasture protection work may be found on the 540-acre Seminole county farm operated by Noah Farris. There, raindrops that fall on pasture land do not move. Contour ridges and furrows have been plowed on 200 acres of pasture land to insure additional moisture for grass plants.

"Increased grass growth in the first year or two more than pays the expense of plowing the furrows," Mr. Farris says. "My ridges and furrows certainly helped me during the drouth of 1936." Mr. Farris, who is a renter, has constructed contour ridges and furrows on his farm at his own expense.

In Pottawatomie, Pontotoc, and Seminole counties everybody is interested in erosion control. Preachers mention it from their pulpits; editors devote column after column to it; teachers explain it in school rooms; Soil Conservation Service technical workers of the CCC camp talk it incessantly; bankers, ginners, farm implement men, and grocery store clerks mention it at every opportunity; and farmers live it. Truly, the Konawa Voluntary Soil Conservation Association has accomplished a Herculean task.

South Carolina Project Gets First PWA Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Receipt of a check for $1,268,750 from the PWA to complete preliminary expenses on the $37,500,000 Santee-Cooper hydro-electric and navigation project has been announced here by Kenneth Markwell, chief engineer for the PWA in the construction of the Palmetto State's greatest power and waterways undertaking.

Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, Chairman of the Public Service Authority and Governor-elect, speaking for the Board of Directors, told newsmen that Robert M. Cooper of Columbia, Federal Collector of Internal Revenue, had been appointed as General Manager of the Santee-Cooper development, at an annual salary of $10,000. He had been approved previously by Harold Ickes, PWA Administrator, he said. Also announced was the naming of W. P. Conyers of Spartanburg, as treasurer, at a salary of $6,000, this selection having also had the previous endorsement of Mr. Ickes. Mr. Markwell said the check for $1,268,750 would be presented to "the Authority as an advance grant payment to care for expenses until the processes for the issuance of bonds are completed."

Kelly Is Elected; Rivals in Chicago Poll Record Votes

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—Both Democratic and Republican candidates for mayor polled record-breaking votes for their own parties in the municipal election which today had returned Democratic Mayor Edward J. Kelly for another four-year term. Leaders of both parties, local and national, found reasons for claiming favorable portents.

The Kelly vote of 820,517, which outdistanced the total of his youthful Republican rival, Dwight H Green, by approximately 180,000 votes, was the largest ever accorded a Chicago mayoralty candidate. It measurably enhanced the power of this veteran Democrat, making him a bigger factor in State politics and a force to be reckoned with at the coming Democratic national convention.

Mr. Green's showing, the more striking in view of his inexperience as a candidate, brought jubilant predictions from party leaders. He was accorded little chance of making an impressive showing after Republicans polled only 275,000 votes in the February primary against 921,000 Democratic votes.

Green's First Campaign

It was Mr. Green's first bid for elective office. He was formerly United States District Attorney and took part in the Federal Government's drive that sent Al Capone and lesser lights to prison.

The contest brought out a vote of 1,478,637 for a city election. That total surpassed the previous mark by approximately 314,000 votes and was just about 228,000 short of the 1936 national election total, highest ever compiled in Chicago.

Mr. Green's vote was 43.8 per cent of the total. This compared with the 34 per cent of the 1936 total which went to Alf M. Landon in the presidential contest and 41 per cent of the presidential vote which went to President Hoover in 1932.

The Democrats cited the Mayor's record-breaking vote as indicative of the Party's continued dominance in Illinois. Harry B. Hershey, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, had quoted National Chairman James A. Farley as saying: "As Illinois goes, so will go the Nation in 1940."

Named Mayor in 1933

Mr. Kelly was chosen Mayor by the City Council in 1933 to fill the unexpired term of the late Anton Cermak. Two years later he won election at the polls. He started in public life as an engineer's helper for the Sanitary District in 1894.

Mr. Kelly carried into office with him Ludwig D. Schreiber, the Democratic candidate for City Clerk and Thomas S. Gordon, chosen by the organization for City Treasurer.

Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, who boomed Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes for Mayor before the primary, was elected Alderman of the 5th Ward with the support of the Democratic organization.

Fair Stamps Make Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — First day sales of the New York World's Fair stamp set an all-time record. Postmaster General Farley said 1,964,743 of the 3-cent stamps were sold at the New York Post Office on April 1. Cash receipts totaled $58,942.29.

Television and Radio Fixed As Each a Service by Itself

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Citizens contemplating the purchase of a radio set in the near future need have no cause of hesitation over those television ads which they will see in certain American cities soon. Television and radio will be "nonconflicting services"; and James M. Skinner, President of Philco, which has a television station and is also building television receivers, is authority for this statement.

Though there are 15 television licensees on the Federal Communications Commission's official list, scarcely a half dozen of these are on the "active" list. The focal point which all radio set manufacturers will watch this year for public reaction to television is New York. The National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the DuMont Laboratories will be on the air in conjunction with the New York World's Fair. One company, at least, the RCA-NBC combination, will have workable television on display.

At least a half dozen companies will have television sets—most of them called "televisors," on sale in the New York area to comply with sales demand.

RCA, through NBC, its subsidiary, will offer daily visual programs from the Empire State Building transmitter and is preparing to manufacture 10,000 receivers, price not yet determined, as initial production. Columbia will offer visual programs from its Chrysler Building studios. DuMont will also radiocast in the New York area in co-operation with Paramount Pictures, which is part owner, and will manufacture receivers.

Outside New York, Philco will radiocast visual programs in Philadelphia. Having a portable unit, it may send out programs from both Philadelphia and New York. Zenith has a station in Chicago, and will build sets; while Emerson will confine itself to the set field. Farnsworth, which moved from California to Pennsylvania, has purchased the Capehart plant at Fort Wayne, Ind., and the plant where the old Grigsby-Grunow sets were manufactured. It is in a strong patent position, and it is thought that Farnsworth may concentrate on sound radios before offering television transmitters or receivers. Crosley of Cincinnati has applied for a television transmitting license and has gone, oddly enough, into the production of facsimile receivers.

Cheaper Canadian Radios

Cheaper prices for radio receivers in Canada are now effective, owing to the reductions in customs tariffs on parts imported from the United States, and because the royalty and patent payments by Canadian set manufacturers to the Canadian patent pool were reduced. For this, Canadian listeners, who have had to pay from 50 to 90 per cent more for sets made in Canada but identical with American receivers made by parent companies, could thank the inquiry made by the Canadian Tariff Board into the radio manufacturing industry, which effected these reductions.

Network Facsimile

The queer chirping and all-different signals of facsimile that listeners could hear in the early hours of the morning from Mutual stations WOR, Newark, WLW, Cincinnati, and WGN, Chicago, after regular broadcasting had ceased, have sounded the same for well over a week now. What it means is that the signals being generated for the "radio newspaper in the home" printer-receivers in the Newark area are being piped over radio lines, somewhat like press news matter, to Cincinnati and Chicago. Like press association printers, whatever is sent out over Newark is being duplicated in the other two cities. In order that items of local news may get into each station area, the transmissions are switched every half hour to one of the other three stations. Every Saturday, between the early hours of 2 to 3:30 a. m., listeners with ordinary radio sets will hear these chirping signals while those with facsimile receivers can come down in the morning and take a long strip of printed copy, with news and photos for their perusal. The Mutual network is using the Finch system of facsimile.

Mexico Deports Franco Aides

MEXICO, D. F., April 5 (AP)—Dealing swiftly with a disquieting "Spanish problem," Mexico deported three leaders of an organization friendly to Gen. Francisco Franco and made it clear today it would tolerate no political-military activities by foreigners.

The order deporting Alejandro Villanueva, Inspector General of the Spanish Phalanx in North America, and José Celorio Ortega and Genaro Riestra, heads of the Mexican unit of the organization, was announced shortly after the Spanish Casino, a pro-Franco Club in downtown Mexico City, was stoned by several hundred workmen late yesterday.

The outburst followed shortly after a publication of CTM, dominant labor organization, had assailed the Spanish Phalanx as Fascist, and after the Interior Ministry had appealed to "all authorities and citizens" to co-operate in "stopping foreign groups of a politico-military character."

The Phalanx held a rally April 2 at which the Fascist salute was given by men in military uniforms. Diplomats and flags of Germany, Italy, and Japan were given prominent places at the meeting.

The three expelled men were sent to Veracruz on a bus to board ship for Cuba and the United States.

Villanueva was quoted as saying, "I am returning to Cuba. Who knows if I will go to the United States to continue the work the chieftain, Francisco Franco, has entrusted to me."

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Ready for Last Minute Rush . . .
Extra preparations have been made so that every Howard customer will be well served. If your garment is promised for Easter wear, it will be ready for you.

Today, with a sense of genuine accomplishment we present to you a host of new style developments . . . new fabric patterns . . . new color creations. These clothes are by far the *grandest* from a point of style . . . the *greatest* from a point of value, that we have ever produced. It definitely proves that clothes of undeniable smartness and character are within easy reach of every man. See these clothes that are designed to combine duty with beauty . . . the clothes that cost so little, yet give so much. Everything is ready to make it easy for you to select the clothes you want for Easter and Spring.

Howard Suits . . Topcoats
Tuxedos . . Full Dress . .
Cutaway Coat and Vest

$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

☆ Show of the Week
WOR
WFIL
WAAB
6:30 Sunday Nite
ABE LYMAN
and his orchestra

The Howard 10 PAY PLAN

permits every responsible man to purchase the clothes he wants and pay for them out of income . . . in ten weekly or five twice monthly payments. It's convenient, it's dignified . . it costs but a dollar more to 'charge it' in a cash Howard store. Come in and open an account today!

Your inspection of the Howard Selection will disclose . . .

the last word in style trend for men . . models for every type . . . for men of every size and proportion up to 52 stout. Suits for business wear . for spectator sports wear . . . drape models single and double breasted models . . . the new three button models . . Topcoats from the conservative to the ultra smart Raglans with military collars . . button thru coats and fly front coats And for dress wear . . . Cutaway coat and vest Tuxedos and Tails that tell their own tales of style correctness. Yes . . everything is here to aid your Easter parade.

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY . N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1268 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 149th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST.
Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASH'TON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.
WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT ST.
Corner Church
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 Central Ave.
Corner Griffith St.
NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET ST.
S. W. Cor. Wash. St.
PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.
PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. Wood & Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SO. SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST.
Corner Quincy

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Mail Orders . . . 160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New England and Boston News

Section Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1939

U. S. Flood-Control Plan Wins Murphy's Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 5—In a message delivered personally, Gov. Francis P. Murphy today called upon the New Hampshire Legislature to consent to Federal acquisition of land for construction of six flood-control projects in the State.

"It is my duty" said the Governor "to recommend that prompt steps be taken. We cannot blind ourselves to the problem of flood control. The problem goes over State lines. It is clearly interstate and the costs should be assessed upon the Nation as a whole."

He referred to interstate flood-control projects drawn up under the Federal Flood-Control Act of 1936 and their approval by Army engineers, the Secretary of War, and Congressional committees. But "some power higher than these" set them aside, declared the Governor.

Land-Use Law Cited

He cited the State land-use law which provides local approval of Federal acquisition of land for purposes other than post offices and ports of entry, but declared that on advice of "good counsel it is my positive opinion the United States Government, in the exercise of its powers, undoubtedly has the right to acquire without State consent land it requires for flood control."

The Federal Government, he said, in spite of this apparent power, has taken the stand it desires State consent. The Governor reaffirmed his stand that flood control is necessary and informed the lawmakers they are the only power that can provide the necessary consent.

Requests No Delay

The Governor provided the Speaker of the House with a bill covering his recommendations and requested that there be no delay.

"There is an absolute necessity of action to protect our assets," declared the Chief Executive. "I have tried to retain state control over these projects," he said, and it "has been hard to find Federal authority with power to negotiate for the Federal Government."

"I am convinced the State of New Hampshire is not in a position to solve the problem alone."

Vermont Stands Alone

Expected adoption of Governor Murphy's recommendations by the lawmakers will pave the way for the Federal Government to start work at once on its New England flood-control plans, leaving Vermont the only State still at odds with Washington.

The move by the Governor is not interpreted as a change of attitude on his part, since he has held continuously to the stand that New Hampshire wants and needs flood control but that it must be carried out in such a manner that States' rights will be recognized, that the State will have some control over location of dam sites, and that protection will be afforded communities against the extensive loss of taxable assets.

With this in mind, the Governor and other State officials turned down a Federal appeal for outright blanket consent and suggested that consent be sought for each project individually, thereby establishing the desired State control over locations and subsequently over financial damage to communities involved.

This suggestion was rejected by Federal officials, but a compromise plan was advanced under which consent would be granted for six projects. The Governor and the Flood-Control Advisory Commission created by the Legislature in February studied this proposal and decided it was a fair compromise but that the list of projects included the one the State considered most objectionable, that at Riverhill. So Riverhill and two other projects were stricken from the list and three other projects substituted.

Six Projects Named

The six projects covered by the Governor's consent request are Franklin Falls, Bethlehem Junction, Stocker Pond, Surry Mountain, Blackwater River, and Milford.

The Riverhill project was particularly objectionable because studies showed it would disrupt the economic life of a number of important communities in the Contoocook Valley by wiping out a large portion of taxable property and causing industries to seek new locations. Governor Murphy has suggested that further studies should be made of flood control in the Contoocook Valley. He is said to believe that small projects at the sources of the river not only would afford the desired protection leaving the Valley undisturbed, but also would afford flood protection for communities above Riverhill.

At the same time, State officials hope the move of Senator H. Styles Bridges in Washington to have Federally owned TVA land made taxable will pave the way for reimbursement of New Hampshire communities for taxes they will lose through construction of flood-control projects.

Farm Co-ops Top Record For Retail Store Profit

Perhaps the largest bubble of misinformation to be pricked by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research in its latest study dealing with consumer co-operatives in the United States is that which holds that co-operatively-owned food stores have lower expenses of operation than do privately-owned stores. Instead, reports Research Chief Carl N. Schmalz, total costs for both types of stores stand about the same. And Dr. Schmalz supports his findings with page after page of convincing-looking figures. If the food co-operatives have an advantage over privately-owned stores, it is not due to more efficient operation. The better values—if any—arise from wholesaling or manufacturing, or perhaps from distribution of retail profits to the members of the co-operative.

It may surprise many to find that of the three general types of consumer co-operatives found in the United States—food store co-operatives, general store co-operatives, and farmer co-operatives—the co-ops organized among farmers include the stores that are the most profitable and that handle the larger portion of retail business in their respective fields. For instance, in 1935 farmer co-ops did 23 per cent of all the farm supply business in the country. But the co-op food stores and general stores did only ½ of 1 per cent of the retail sales of foods and general merchandise. When one recalls that in Finland the latter class does about 25 or 30 per cent of the business, it is apparent that consumer co-operatives in the United States hardly make a ripple on the surface of retail distribution.

Consumer co-operatives, however, the report indicates, are forging steadily ahead. Food co-operatives in particular are expanding rapidly. From 1936 to 1937, this type ran up its rate of increase in sales 17 per cent, which is about three times the figure for meat and grocery stores for the country as a whole. General store co-ops increased their sales by only 5 per cent, though that may be explained by their longer presence in the field of retailing.

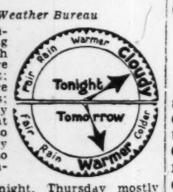
The study reveals that many of the more successful general store co-operatives operate a branch or two. Whether the branches brought the success or success brought the branches, is undetermined; but Dr. Schmalz finds no difficulty in attributing the presence of branches to previous successful management.

While farmers' co-operatives prove an especially profitable type, the figures represent only the ones that deal primarily with petroleum products. Farmers need fuel and lubricants for their tractors, trucks, and passenger cars just as much as they need feed, fencing, and building material. Profits made by farm supplies co-ops do not appear to vary much from those discovered possible for food and general store co-operatives; namely, about 2.5 per cent of net sales. But those dealing in petroleum products by the bulk, chalk up over twice that profit percentage. Of all types of co-ops studied, those operating petroleum bulk stations show best results.

Speaking broadly, one can perhaps say that consumer co-operatives in the United States tend to carry less extreme assortments of merchandise than their competing privately-owned stores. They may give less service, or perhaps they operate in less costly plants than do similar private-owned firms; yet the big difference between these types of retail distribution lies in ownership and control, not in activity. For co-ops are owned by the customers, and profits go to them in proportion to their purchases.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, with slight temperature change tonight; lowest temperature in the middle 30's. Thursday cloudy and somewhat warmer; gentle to moderate northerly winds, shifting to south and southwesterly.

Maine: Fair tonight, Thursday mostly cloudy. Somewhat warmer in west and central followed by showers in west portion.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer in north portion tonight. Thursday showers and slightly warmer.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight, Thursday cloudy and slightly warmer followed by showers.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight, Thursday cloudy and somewhat warmer followed by showers in west and central portions.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, Thursday cloudy and slightly warmer followed by showers.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight, Thursday cloudy and warmer and showers by night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northerly winds tonight becoming southwest and increasing Thursday. Fair tonight, Thursday mostly cloudy

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	31	Minneapolis	36	36
Bermuda	60	58	New York	34	32
Chicago	40	36	Norfolk	42	40
Denver	32	32	Philadelphia	38	34
Helena	32	32	St. Louis	46	46
Kansas City	50	50	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	36	32
Miami	70	64			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 5.
B—Minimum, April 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12 noon: height, 10.8 feet.
Thursday, 12:17 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:43 p. m.

Governor's Council Faces Abolition

The first official step towards abolishing the much criticized Executive Council was taken today at the State House as the Legislative Committee on State Administration reported favorably upon a bill to eliminate the Council.

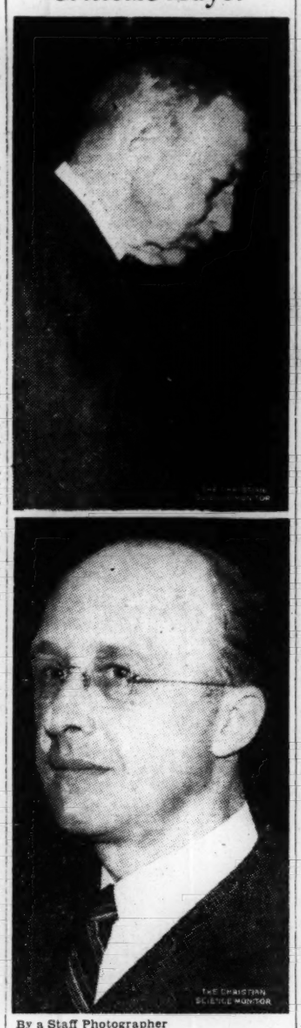
The Council has been under a critical fire for its actions on the pardoning of criminals and its approvals of appointments to public office under the administrations of former Governors James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley.

Water Works Purchase Authorized by Dedham

By a vote of 127 to 47, following two hours of heated debate Dedham town representatives, at the concluding session of the annual town meeting last night, authorized purchase of the property and equipment of the American Water Works Company, which has supplied the town with water for years.

Experts for the firm estimated the value of the plant is $900,000, while municipal authorities estimated $550,000 to $650,000 a fair price. In the event of failure to agree on a price, the State Department of Public Utilities will be asked to set the figure.

Criticize Mayor



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell
Chairman, Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Herman C. Loeffler
(Lower) Secretary of Research Bureau.

Fewer Motorists Lose Licenses In March This Year

Massachusetts motorists got in far less trouble in March than they did a year ago, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported today after combing his records of driving license suspensions.

For March, 1938, there were 837 fewer suspensions of licenses than in the corresponding month of 1937, due largely to a considerable reduction in speeding violations. Where 771 motorists lost their registrations in March of last year because of driving too fast, only 349 were caught this March.

Suspensions for faulty brakes and drinking were fewer, but stringent parking regulations and efforts to enforce them increased suspensions this March to 492, as compared with 318 a year ago.

'Peppersass' Goes On Train to Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., April 5—"Old Peppersass," the first locomotive of the first cog-wheel railroad, is going to the World's Fair in New York. The famous old engine which first climbed the rails up the side of Mount Washington 73 years ago will become a part of the New Hampshire exhibit at the fair, according to Col. Henry Teague, president of the railroad.

Workmen will tear down part of the building that serves as a museum for "Peppersass" at the base-station of the railroad so that it can be taken to New York. The engine will be trucked over the highways from the base station to Fabyan from where it will be carried on a flat-bottom railroad car to New York.

The engine was built at the shops of Campbell and Whittier in Cambridge, Mass., in 1866. When sitting on the level the engine presents a slanting picture because it is built to operate nearly flat when on the angle of mountain road-bed. The boiler swings on trunnions, so that it will be vertical regardless of the angle of the rails.

Plan to Avert $3 Tax Boost Goes to Tobin

Boston Research Bureau urges ban on pay rises and enforcement of no-hiring policy.

Specific proposals, including suspension of step rate pay increases, and absolute enforcement of the no-hiring policy, were advanced by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today in a detailed plan for avoiding a $3 increase in the City's 1939 tax rate.

The plan brought a reply from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin that no one can forecast what the tax rate will be at this time, because of uncertainties regarding the amount of the State tax and other items. The Mayor also declared it is impossible to enforce the no-hiring policy completely.

Pointing out that the present rate of $41.80 already impairs real estate, hampers industry and acts as a deterrent to business and home progress, the Bureau urged Mr. Tobin and all other city officials to cooperate in this "practicable, though severe program."

The Bureau, of which A. Lawrence Lowell is Chairman, and Herman C. Loeffler is Secretary, criticized the Mayor's failure to provide sufficient information for public opinion to function properly. "As things now stand," the Bureau's report charged, "City Council action must be based on fragments of the fiscal picture without perspective on the overall task at hand."

Comment on Budget

Commenting on the Mayor's budget, the Bureau says it "reveals an effort to cut expenses. However . . . economies were effected only within certain limits.

"The budget does not come rigorously to grips with an emergency by curtailing services, eliminating functions, or cutting sharply into pay rolls.

"Evidently," the Bureau emphasizes, "the 'no hiring' policy, pursued with good effect in 1938, will not be followed with the same consistency, for current pay roll allowances are only $100,000 below last year's expenditures."

After adding up the items in the Mayor's budget, the Bureau concludes that expenditures must be cut $3,300,000 to permit retention of Boston's present $41.80 tax rate.

Bureau Suggestions

The Bureau then suggests:

1. Suspension of step rate pay increases in all city, county and school departments.

2. Enforcement to the hilt of no-hiring in all city, county, and school departments by leaving unfilled existing vacancies and those expected in 1939.

3. Further reductions in the non-payroll expenses which in the various expenditure groups, excluding welfare payments, amount to some $12,000,000 in all city, county, and school departments.

Urging this "courageous action," the Bureau asserts the ascending Boston tax rate can be pegged. "Fortunately," the Bureau concludes, "next year's task will be easier if the issue is met at this time."

Mayor Comments

In commenting upon the Bureau's plan, Mayor Tobin cited several factors which, he said, make it impossible to predict what revenues will be available to the City for 1939.

One factor, he declared, is the uncertainty as to whether the Legislature will saddle upon cities and towns this year the entire $9,000,000 State deficiency of last year or spread it over five years by means of a bond issue.

Another is the possibility the Governor will send another message to the Legislature recommending new revenues to meet State needs. The Mayor said the Governor had indicated his intention of doing so.

Mr. Tobin stated that there will be a "decrease in the no-hiring policy," but said that after carrying this out strictly for a year some departments, such as hospitals and the Fire Department, are so undermanned he must make some new appointments.

Boston Forecast: Cloudy and Wet

Increasing cloudiness tonight and tomorrow with showers tomorrow night was the forecast of the Boston Weather Bureau this afternoon. Slight change in temperature was expected with the middle thirties seen as the probable cold point tonight in Boston.

Last night frost was experienced in many Greater Boston points, but the official reading at 7:30 a. m. in Boston was 34 degrees.

Light snow has continued intermittently during the past 24 hours in Northern New England.

'Any Umber-ellas . . .?'

By a Staff Photographer

Harbinger of Spring

With pliers and snippers, brads and wire, ribs, handles and frames, the Umbrella Mender comes to town and the clang of his bell and his mellow call sound "Spring!"

Spring's Here! Says Mender Of Umbrellas

Spring has come to Post Office Square. No tender shoot thrusts its way through the turned loam of a city park; no magnolia blossom flags a building wall, but for these signs there is no need—the umbrellaman is back.

Outside one of the Square's office buildings, the umbrellaman sits under bright, cloudless skies, mending the rents and tears in preparation for future downpours. Quietly, unobtrusively, he works, following the westward travel of the sun along the sidewalk, at the end of the day sitting on the curbing a block away from where he began that morning.

His friends are the office workers, but most of the day he spends alone bending over his umbrellas, musing probably on the destinies of individuals and nations, or, like the office workers, on the business of the sooty dog which trots through the Square several times a day. Unlike the lady from Mississippi he claims no control over the elements, but the days seem sunnier, the outlook greener, when he's at his post in the Square.

Maine House Kills Dog Racing Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 5 (AP)—The House today rejected legislation to permit pari-mutuel dog racing in Maine, accepting an eight to two majority unfavorable report on the bill by the Committee on Legal Affairs.

A majority report from the same Committee favoring creation of a State Boxing Commission was tabled pending printing of a new draft of the bill.

The Senate concurred with the House action of yesterday by killing a proposed memorial to Congress urging enactment of Townsend pension plan legislation.

A bill to permit beano playing at fairs, recently recommitted to the Legal Affairs Committee, came out again with an "ought not to pass" label attached.

The dog racing bill, introduced by Representative Fred H. Jordan of South Portland and sponsored by a corporation which planned to erect a plant at Old Orchard Beach had been described in Committee hearing as a source of considerable state revenue through license fees and pari-mutuel returns.

Shift Proposed In Date of Ending Terms of Office

A constructive solution to the "lame duck administration" problem in Massachusetts is offered in a bill filed by Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton, and supported by the Massachusetts Civic League, Inc., according to a statement issued by the League today. There is to be a hearing on the bill by the Legislative Committee on State Administration on Monday, April 10.

Between election day, November 8, 1938, and January 5, 1939, when he left office, former Governor Hurley made 35 important appointments, the League points out.

"At the time of those appointments," its statement continues, "there was widespread public condemnation of the system of year-end appointments which has prevailed since 1919 when the State government was reorganized and which is especially serious when they fall to an outgoing Governor no longer responsible to the electorate.

"It is significant that these year-end vacancies occur in the leadership of 12 departments and two important commissions of the State government as well as many other offices such as assistants and boards in such departments."

The bill backed by the League does not affect the term of any present State officer and does not deprive any Governor of his appointing power. What it does do is to end the terms of successors to present incumbents on February 1 of the same year in which they would end, under the present arrangement, in December. Thereafter the terms would end regularly in February.

"This bill," says the League's statement, "will, if enacted, increase gubernatorial responsibility in State government. Now is the time to support a constructive program to correct this situation of a 'lame duck administration.'"

Larger Export Indicated For Maine Seed Potatoes

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Agriculture officials have notified Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine that New York export firms are interested in docking ocean-going vessels along the Penobscot River to export potatoes to South America.

City of Boston Budget Given Spasmodic Hearing

The City Council Appropriations Committee—when it could muster a quorum—continued hearing Mayor Tobin's $38,500,000 budget today, with Sheriff John F. Dowd the sole official to testify during the morning session.

Perlie Dyar Chase, Chairman of the Committee, was chiefly concerned not with the intricacies of municipal finance, but with gathering together the necessary four of his seven committee members in order that proceedings might begin. A schedule of the day's events in the dingy Executive Council Chamber of City Hall, where the hearings are held, might read as follows:

10:15—Sheriff Dowd arrives.

10:30—Mr. Chase, Councilors William A. Carey and James A. Langan, the press and several unidentified persons are ready for proceedings.

10:35-11:00—Chairman Chase tries to scare up a fourth from among committee members Henry L. Shattuck, Clement A. Norton, or George F. McMahon. Member Sidney Rosenberg is absent on account of the present Jewish religious observances.

11:13—Mr. Shattuck arrives.

11:15—The hearing begins. Mr. Dowd testifies.

12:07—Mr. Shattuck departs.

12:08—Again without a quorum, the Committee decides to go ahead anyway. Excepting Councillor Rosenberg, a move is made by Councillor Carey" that we ask the others to resign from this committee if they cannot be here. Let us fill their places with Councillors that are willing to serve." Councillor Langan seconds the motion, and Chairman Chase calls it a vote. During the course of his interrupted testimony, Sheriff Dowd criticizes the Suffolk County Court House Commission and observes that, despite the explanation that rising costs of materials had increased the price of the new Court House over the estimated $5,000,000, the entire work could have been done within the original amount. Mr. Dowd says that 400 electric fans and 400 desk lights not provided by the Commission have to be included in his budget at a cost of $15,000. Referring to the fact that he got only 51 or the 104, Sheriff Dowd said that the new Suffolk County Court House is "the most undermanned public building in Boston."

1:10—The hearing adjourns for lunch until 2 p. m.

2:00—Edward M. Harnden, veteran stenographer, and Councillor Carey reign supreme over an otherwise deserted hearing room, even Chairman Chase is not there to hide with his back the ugly tear in the leather upholstery of his imposing official chair.

2:30—With Councillors Chase, Carey, Langan, and McMahon making a quorum, Assistant Clerk Henry F. Ryder of the Roxbury District Municipal Court begins testimony.

Water Supply Bill Opposed

Representatives of several cities and towns in the Metropolitan District appeared before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs in opposition to a bill recommended by a special commission which studied the advisability of establishing a new basis of payment to meet the cost of the metropolitan water supply.

They contended this move was an effort on the part of the City of Boston to "dump" more of the cost of the system on their shoulders and was interference in local affairs.

Under the terms of the bill there would be a slight increase in the assessment of cities and towns now members of the system.

In another section, the bill provides that cities and towns would be compelled to join if the Public Health Department decided this was necessary on the grounds of public safety; also that by 1945 and 1960, certain towns now having an adequate supply of their own would be forced to join.

Thomas Dorgan, legislative agent of the City of Boston, recorded Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as favoring the bill. He said the measure is "excellent insurance in time of drought and catastrophe."

Harbor Dredging Project Urged

Representatives of shipping interests in the Port of Boston today appeared before the Senate Wage and Means Committee to favor a $150,000 dredging project in the reserve channel leading to the Army Base, to eliminate a present "menace to shipping" now using the Army Base pier.

The speaker told the Committee that under the legislation the $150,000 would be turned over to the War Department of the United States Government, to begin work immediately upon passage of a pending measure by Congress. The Federal Government will later reimburse the State to the extent of $103,000. They explained that such tactics are necessary to prevent a year's delay in undertaking the project.

Morrill Wiggins, President of the Piers Operating Company, lessee of the Army Base Pier, stated the dredging is important to port business in Boston, and that many ships are refusing to come in to the port because the channel has been shoaled up to 27 feet. If this work is not done, he said, the port will lose considerable business to other ports. At the present time, he added, 20 to 25 shipping lines use the Army Base, bringing in 360 ships a year with an average total cargo of 400,000 tons a year.

Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the State Division of Waterways, State Department of Public Works, favored the legislation. He pointed out that recently a boat hit a rock in the channel and suffered $30,000 damage.

Sherman Whipple of the Piers Operating Company said that Boston is making a hard fight to get its portion of the shipping business, but that the present condition of the channel is making some of these efforts futile.

Truck Drivers Union Is Sued

Three trucking companies in Massachusetts and Connecticut today brought suit in the Federal District Court in Boston for $1,000,000 against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, and five local subsidiaries, for conspiracy to interfere with interstate transportation of freight by motor carriers in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Deputy marshals left the Federal Building late this afternoon to attempt service on the truck leaders.

The three companies are the McCarthy Freight System, Inc., of Taunton, claiming $315,000 damage; the Consolidated Motor Lines, Inc., of Hartford, claiming $375,000 damage; and the Adley Express Company, Inc., of Connecticut, claiming $300,000 loss.

The local subsidiaries of the truckmen's union are in Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Fall River, and one in Brockton and Taunton.

The papers name P. Harry Jennings of Dorchester, Vice-President of the international organization, as instrumental in the action taken by the local unions.

Charges state the defendants restrained, interfered and suppressed trade and commerce and tried to persuade shippers that the plaintiffs were unfair, and that they called a strike March 22 while negotiations were pending with Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

Papers in the case are returnable April 25.

Members of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation are in conference today with representatives of truck drivers and owners of truck lines in an effort to end the Rhode Island truck drivers strike.

At 2:30 Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman, said the deadlock had not been broken.

Around the Corner—

Out of the Rut—It's "mud vacation" time in Charlton, Mass., again. The children got out of the scholastic rut until further notice the other day, because ruts on rural roads were getting so deep and oozy that it was difficult for them to get to district schools. Beginning of the annual "mud vacation" was announced on Thursday night by School Superintendent Joseph C. Burgess.

Untreed Cat—An Easthampton, Mass., schoolboy was $1.50 to the good recently because he climbed a 75-foot elm tree and brought down a cat treed by dogs last Sunday. Police and firemen had abandoned the rescue. Not only the owners of the cat but of the tree as well rewarded the boy.

"Rock-a-Bye Baby"—That lullaby seems to a great many people to be as agelessly permanent as the Mother Goose rhymes. But it appeared last week that its author is living today at 196 St. Botolph Street in Boston. She is Mrs. Effie I. Channing and her appeal to Congress on Tuesday—through Senator David I. Walsh and Representative Pehr G Holmes—for extension of her copyright on the song, proved that it is not so ancient after all.

It was originally copyrighted in 1887. The copyright had not been renewed because of a technicality in filing for renewal several years ago.

Strange Odors—What millions of American children will be playing with next Christmas vacation is already being decided. Toy makers—very many of them in New England—are getting ready for the American Toy Fair at the McAlpin Hotel in New York City in the middle of the month, at which more than 3,000 buyers will choose the toys and games to be offered next fall in their stores all over the country.

There is a very distinct trend toward more scientific toys—especially those dealing with chemistry, physics, and things like that. Sponsors of the show say that the sets to be exhibited will provide materials for more than a thousand different experiments—many of which, doubtless, will be sending peculiar odors up from basement depths.

Incidentally, it is reported that marble production this year is being doubled because of the continued popularity of Chinese checkers.

"Temporary"—It was 64 years ago that Miss Grace Thompson was hired as a "temporary employee" by the City of Newton to serve as a clerk. As the City's Finance Committee was checking accounts the other day it was discovered that she is still holding the same job—and is still listed as temporary employee.

Work Basket—Ordinarily when you see a flock of stockings all rolled up in neat little balls resting on a work basket, it means that there's much darning to be done . . . as soon as mother can get around to it. But such is not the case if you happen to see all this in the Elizabeth Bristol Dress Shop down in Cohasset. No indeed . . . it simply means that the socks are to be sold, and that's their way of adding a "homey" touch, work basket and all, to the shop! Which is novel, to say the least, to say nothing of attractive, what with the many colors that women go in for in their sports socks nowadays!

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Majestic—
"Around the Family Table," presented by the Yiddish Players. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 3:15, 6:19, 9:20. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8.

Exeter—
Sidney Toler and Phyllis Brooks in "Charlie Chan in Honolulu." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:10, 9. Tomorrow: "Woman Doctor," with Frieda Inescort and Harry Wilcoxon. Also "South Riding," with Ralph Richardson.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Honolulu." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Grand Illusion," starring Jean Gabin and Dita Parlo. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"3 Smart Girls Grow Up," starring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Flying Irishman," with Douglas Corrigan. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power and Nancy Kelly in "Jesse James." Also "Annabel Takes a Tour," featuring Lucille Ball and Jack Oakie. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
10 Walt Disney cartoons. Continuous from 1 to 11.

State and Orpheum—
"Honolulu," starring Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Orpheum: 10:30. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with Dennis O'Keefe and Cecilia Parker. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The Great Train Robbery," Robert Benchley in "How to Sub-let," "Russian Art Treasures," "Music Through the Years."

Scollay and Modern—
"Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, and Shirley Ross. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:00, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

University—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Alice Faye in "Alexander's Ragtime Band." Also "Desire."

Tremont—
"The Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne. Also "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:30 a. m. 12:10, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

Normandie—
Don Ameche in "Gateway." Also "Thanks for Everything."

Repertory—
"Spy Ring," with William Hall. Also "The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis. Continuous from 12 noon to 1 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Persons in Hiding." 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:40. Also "Torchy Blane in Chinatown," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "The Great Man Votes," featuring John Barrymore. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Gunga Din," with Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. Also "Titans of the Deep." Stage: Buck & Bubbles, Vox & Walters, Richards-Adrienne Co., Kampus Kapers, and the Kitaros.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sylvia Sydney in ". . . One Third of a Nation." Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Never Say Die," with Martha Raye, Bob Hope and Andy Devine. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Tomorrow: Bob Burns and Gladys George in "I'm From Missouri." also "Inside Story," with Michael Whalen and Jean Rogers.

Music

Women's City Club Auditorium, 40 Beacon Street—
Concert by Margaret Carter, contralto. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rubinstein, piano soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Flowers in Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

N. H. Legislature's Action Watched on Branch Banking

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 5—One of the most extensive legislative battles in the history of New Hampshire is nearly ended, and next week it is expected that the fate of the branch banking bill will be known. The bill has been sponsored by the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua, which is the key-bank of a chain that embraces in addition to the Indian Head, the First National Bank of Derry, the Wilton National Bank, and the Rockingham National Bank of Exeter. The opposition has constituted the remaining 104 banks in the State.

Forest Income

For the year 1938 the various cities and towns in which the White Mountain National Forest is located received $12,951 from the United States Treasury in lieu of taxes. This sum represents 25 per cent of the revenue of the National Forest Service from the sale of timber from the forest. Distribution is made on the basis of the area of the forest that is in each community. Receipts to the cities and towns are used for public schools and roads, while the National Forest Service expends an additional 10 per cent for construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the National Forests in the State from which the receipts came. Over a period of years, the receipts by the various New Hampshire communities from this source have been on the increase; and as much of the land acquired for the National Forest was of low valuation, the payments are ultimately expected to equal the amount the communities would have received by regular taxation under private ownership. At the same time, forest resources have been improved. Officials point out that the service bestows other financial benefit through furnishing employment to residents in the forest regions.

All Hands Called

New Hampshire farmers who own sugar bushes are prepared to rush their annual sugar and syrup crop to the market within the next few weeks. Sugar houses and equipment have been put in condition, and containers are on hand. Outside most sugar houses may be seen supplies of cord wood to keep the fires burning under the vats.

The rush of the maple syrup business is concentrated in a few short weeks, in which all members of the farm household usually join hands in the tapping of trees, placing of buckets, collection of sap, tending the vats in the sugar house, and getting the syrup into cans and off to the market. But actually, the management of a maple grove is much more of a year-round proposition. In order to obtain the maximum yield and to perpetuate growth, trimming must be done. Old trees must be removed and brush kept out. Fire-wood must be cut nearly a year ahead. After the sap has stopped running, the vats must be prepared for storage until the following spring; and other equipment, such as buckets and spouts must be put away. Various State and Federal agencies are striving to have the owners of groves attach more importance to maple sugar as a cash crop.

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West Ossipee Region Honors Poet Whittier

If having one's name displayed on every hand can perpetuate one's memory, John Greenleaf Whittier will never be forgotten—at least not in New Hampshire. Within the region around West Ossipee everything, from the mountain towering above the intervale and the covered bridge over the Bearcamp River, to the newest filling station, is named Whittier. There are "Whittier Inn," "Whittier Shop," and the "Whittier Ledges" on the mountain. Even the highway from West Ossipee to Meredith is known as "Whittier Road."

Four or five miles west of the covered bridge is the little hamlet of Whittier where the district schoolhouse beside a row of giant willows has a sign over its door saying "Whittier School," and the little mission-type church with its unusual double arches and twin bells is, of course, the "Whittier Church."

The mammoth elm tree in the fork of the roads at West Ossipee is called the "Whittier Elm," and the huge old pine of which the poet wrote in "The Wood Giant," that stands in a pasture in Center Harbor, is known as the "Whittier Pine." In fact, the only feature of the landscape which does not bear the name of "Whittier," but which some regard as fully entitled to the honor, is the row of old willows that fringe the banks of the Bearcamp River which the poet immortalized in his "Sunset on the Bearcamp."

Whittier spent many summers in West Ossipee and vicinity and it was in the summer of 1875, while boarding at the Bearcamp Inn, which he said was "a quiet, old-fashioned inn, beautifully located, that he wrote "Sunset on the Bearcamp."

The Whittier country of today has not changed much since 1880, except that modern highways have mostly taken the places of the winding, narrow, rough roads over which the poet rode. The trees that he knew were fortunately spared by the hurricane.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 6

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, April 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Thursday, April 6

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": "Memories of Hohe, Alexandre Dumas," Prof John C. Scammell, Boston University.
8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": "Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas."

Saltonstall's Pen for Newsboys

By a Staff Photographer

Joseph Campo **Joseph Magsamen**

Mayor of Newsboyville, left, receives the Governor's pen used in signing a bill limiting fees on newsboys' licenses to 25 cents, from a young orator of near Taunton, right. Previously young Magsamen had been given a fountain pen and a copy of "Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt" in appreciation of his talk on Americanism.

How to Keep Your Bicycle: Newsboys Ask Registration

Restriction of badge fee to 25 cents all over the State of Massachusetts, made legal March 31, has encouraged the newsboys of Boston and its suburbs to hope for the passing of another piece of legislation in their behalf. That is the bill to require registration of bicycles, proposed and urged forward by Edward E. Keevin of Lynn, friend of the newsboys, since 1936.

Hundreds of newsboys lose their bicycles every year, according to Harry B. Taplin, executive secretary of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Boston, which organization is very eager to have the licensing law passed.

Divided License Plate

The idea which Mr. Keevin obtained, evidently, from his observation of bicycles in Vienna, some years ago, is to have the upper half of the registration plate removable, so that when a boy parks his "bike" he takes part of the number plate with him. The stolen wheel, bowling through a town with half its number visible, would be readily noticed and stopped by the traffic officers.

One of the most effective spokesmen for the newsboys in this drive has been Joseph Magsamen, a lad who lives on a farm in the little town of Rehoboth, near Taunton, Mass. Joe's ability as an orator has brought him considerable local renown. He appeared most eloquently in behalf of the proposed measure, before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, on Feb. 2, and he was invited by the boys of the Foundation to address about 600 of their membership at their headquarters in Somerset Street last Sunday afternoon.

No manuscript, no notes had Joe to guide him. And he held his audience in the hollow of his hand. Newsboys in the United States of America, he emphasized, were "on their own." They enjoyed privileges denied the youth of Germany and Russia, and because they could say and do what they thought was right, without regimentation, they also were heir to certain responsibilities. One of the most important of these responsibilities, urged this young champion of democracy, was to be alert to subversive propaganda which tended in the direction of regimenting of youth, to think a situation through for themselves and to use their rights constructively.

Governor's Pen Presented

This was no piece learned by rote. It was quite evidently Joe's expression of his own convictions. The boys of the Foundation presented him with a fountain pen and a copy of "Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt" in recognition of his kindness in their interests. Their Sunday afternoon forums are usually attended mostly by newsboys living in the suburbs, who cannot get to the Foundation during the week. Some of the boys in the audience came from places as far away as Beverly and Salem.

The quill which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall used in signing the bill limiting the newsboy fee to 25 cents had been presented to the Foundation, it was announced, and would be suitably framed.

Eight Cities Plan Part In Alarm Rides

Arrangements for the annual reenactment of the famous rides of Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott on April 19 were made last night at the Boston City Club when the eight cities and towns involved in the celebration were represented by mayors and selectmen at a meeting called by the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association—the organization which developed the present annual observance in 1916.

There will be little of the original haste in the 1939 rides. Before they start there will be various ceremonies, and their progress will be interrupted by halts at different points for other celebrations. Instead of galloping alone through the countryside in the night, the riders—in Revolutionary dress—will be escorted along the traffic-filled highways by escorts of State Cavalry.

The 1939 Revere will take to his horse at North Square in Boston at 10 a. m. At the same time the impersonator of Dawes will vault into the saddle at Eliot Square in Roxbury, near the Dillaway-Thomas house of 1775—now preserved by the City of Boston. At Lexington they will be met by Prescott's impersonator, who will carry on to Concord the message they will have brought from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the committee of arrangements at Boston—corresponding to the "Committee of Safety" of 1775.

It was pointed out at last night's meeting that in few other places do conditions permit "such a joint observance of such a significant occasion, with as much fidelity to recorded history and with so much of the original atmosphere. While Dawes and Revere did not have to contend with automobile traffic, as is now necessary, neither did they have the advantage of such trained policing as is now available to meet the situation."

The cities and towns joining in the celebration are Arlington, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Concord, Lexington, Medford, and Somerville.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will shortly issue a proclamation, as required by State law, it was stated at the meeting, calling attention to this legal holiday in Massachusetts.

Question of Accepting Hitler Book Raised

LYNN, Mass., April 5 (AP)—School Committee members indicated today they would consider at a regular meeting in the near future an offer by Miss Pearl E. Belonga, Saugus teacher, to present to the Lynn English High School library several books—including "Mein Kampf"—given her by Adolf Hitler.

Miss Belonga, who explained that she received the books yesterday in response to a letter to the German Führer, said she intended to present the books, along with several etchings received from Hitler, at a fiftieth anniversary alumni banquet May 6. Several other heads of governments failed to respond to her request for library material, she said.

Miss Belonga, a teacher at Oaklandvale school in Saugus, is President of the school's Parent-Teacher Association.

Makers of Costume Jewelry Trace Rights to Early Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Providence, which with its adjacent city of Attleboro, Mass., makes 70 per cent of the low and medium priced jewelry used in the United States and much of the silverware, can trace its rights to this business to colonial days.

Having the rights it has protected them, through skilled New England craftsmanship and labor, plus progressive selling ideas which have made costume jewelry the mode today. Costume jewelry may mean a dress ball to the average man but women know every outfit they wear is a costume as far as the jewelry makers are concerned.

When the depression struck the business the manufacturers got together and offered to dress up all sorts of costumes used in advertising. The result was apparent in any magazine you may have picked up during the past five years. The lovely-gowned women all wore jewelry. The dress designers brightened up their creations with it. Result was a new market which wiped out the depression slump.

Thus for the progressive selling. But it is in the craftsmanship that the age-old tradition is seen.

Fine Work of Big Machine

Go through the Providence jewelry manufacturing shops, if you want to find the finest specimens of the true New England craftsman. Not only the work, but their manners and appearance would spot them anywhere. Courteous, friendly, slightly diffident and usually beloved of their employers, they bring a human element into the business that must make jewelry manufacturing a happy experience.

A delicate little bracelet of silver, inlaid with diamonds, turns out to be brass, silver plated, with a Rhodium coating which keeps the silver shining for years. The diamonds are cut glass stones from Europe—for Europe is the only first-class source of these sparklers. Properly cut and mounted, they throw off marvelous lights, doing their best near a group of candles, which give many spot sources for reflection.

Now the forming of this bracelet is an intricate bit of business. First a toolmaker must make dies for stamping out the brass. He works in soft steel, delicately etching and engraving. He tests the dies from time to time on soft metal pieces. There he can detect whether or not the cut is clean, or whether too much pressure is occurring at one spot to cause distortion and thus weakness in the finished product.

When he is satisfied that the dies are right, they are treated to make them become the hardest steel. Then they are mounted in punch presses, where they punch out strips of metal into the links of the bracelet.

Plating Put on

After this comes the plating process. If gold is the desired finish, a thin plating, practically merely a coloring of gold, is put on, followed by a lacquer which protects the thin gold covering for long wear. The result is a beautiful gold finish.

If silver is wanted, then a silver plating is put on followed by another thin plating or "coloring" of rhodium, a member of the platinum family, very white and very hard. Moreover, it is expensive. A little bottle of rhodium solution about the size of a vanilla extract bottle costs $75.

After plating, the metal is polished and buffed. Then it goes to the stone setters, who deftly pick up the imported stones and set them into place. This is fine work and demands constant concentration. Then comes a final checking up and buffing.

Now all these pieces must be designed, and that is a tremendous field. This is where the Rhode Island School of Design comes in. The school has geared itself to the community, and it has special courses that turn out designs as well as designers. It also trains the skilled workers who must turn design into production pieces, namely, the toolmakers.

The jewelry and silverware manufacturers have an organization called the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, which co-operates in educational work. Thus the costs are divided up into thirds, one third being paid by the manufacturer interested in the pupil, one third by the Association, and one third by the pupil himself for responsibility's sake.

Popularity and Sale

Design is the key to the business. Unlike many markets, that for jewelry is hard to analyze as to just what will "go over" in the next season. There is so much novelty appeal, and that in turn depends upon the mere whims of the purchasers.

Here is a fascinating industry, employing some 20,000 workers in the Providence-Attleboro district. Here is metal working of a fine nature. Silverware probably came ahead of jewelry in the industrial development of Providence; for the colonies early attracted some excellent silversmiths. One of the first to land on these shores was John Mansfield, who came to Boston from London in 1634, 14 years after the Mayflower landed its first band of colonists.

By 1800 there were 150 silversmiths in Boston alone. Providence, with its already rapidly growing repute as a place of fine metal working, attracted many of these workers. But in Providence itself was born, in 1792, a youngster who later became noted for his silver and whose name was given to a plant of 37 acres which dominates the Providence silverware field and is a dominant factor in the national field. He was Jabez Gorham. Apprenticed to a manufacturing jeweler at the age of 14, young Jabez soon finished his apprenticeship and started making spoons by hand. The silverware of that period was plain, simple and substantial, showing a strong Dutch influence of the William and Mary period. There were two distinct style trends at the time, the Dutch and the English.

Stamped in Quantity

As the demands for silverware grew and plating became successful, machinery came into play. Providence was perfectly set up for this change, and mass production of tableware started.

Typical of the care required in plating is the cleansing process used. First comes soap, followed by the pieces being agitated in water, followed by an electric cleaning to eliminate all traces of soap. Next they go into an electric pickle of sulphuric acid, and they are rinsed; then they take an electric cleaning and an electric cyanide dip, and are rinsed. Now they are ready for the silver strike, or "priming." From that they go into the plating bath proper, until sufficient plate has been deposited, from 1½ to 3 hours.

After this comes polishing, buffing and packing for shipment.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sport comment	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Network speaker	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask - It - Basket"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Insurance talk
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Ortin Tucker's Orch.	Harper's Varieties
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Theater: Annabella	'Horse & Buggy Days";	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Henry Kalis' Orch	Legion Auxiliary
9:15 in "Happiness";	variety program	with Fred Allen and	Secy. Frances Perkins	Pete Herman's Orch
9:30 Kenny Baker; Ned	'Wings for the Martins';	Company; interview;	"Music by Faith"	R. Adm. C. H. Woodward
9:45 Sparks; orchestra	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	"American Forum"
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Louis Johnson, Assistant	Kay Kyser's College of	Dramatization	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Men and a Girl	Secretary of War	Musical Knowledge	Dramatization	Gypsy orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch	lem; variety
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	'The Music You Want'	Will Osborne's Orch	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	'The Music You Want'	Will Osborne's Orch	Dick Jurgen's Orch	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ! Garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Beauty talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	Piano soloist
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Bette & Buddy"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speaker; orchestra	News Service	Boston C. of C. Lunch-	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	eon: Rep. Martin Dies,	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Ramblers"	Marjorie Mills Hour	speaker	Club Luncheon:
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Women's Club News	speakers
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Matinee Musicale
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	John Agnew, organist	Matinee Musicale
2:30 Jacques Kayser	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	'Treasures in Melody'	Religious drama
2:45 Safety award	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	Montana Meechy; orch.	Religious drama
3:00 News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Sport reports
3:15 Army Day program	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Rich Harmonies"	Sport reports
3:30 Music Hour: sonata	Popular music	Pepper Young's Family	Speaker; music	Sport reports
3:45 recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Speaker; music	Sport reports
4:00 "Men and Books"	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Government Reports"	Sport reports
4:15 "Mood Patterns"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	"Rhythm Auction"; or-	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 Orch.; Dog Talk	chestra; soloists; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Cafe Continental	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Finding Yourself"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Commentator	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	"The Changing World"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	"The Changing World"	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress";	Vallee Hour: Boris Kar-	"Little Theater of Mu-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Barry Fitzgerald	"Beverages"; drama	loff in dramatization;	sic"; concert	The Staley Players:
8:30 in sketch: Aldrich	Army Day celebration;	Irvin S. Cobb; comedy;	sinfonietta; Nicholai	dramatization
8:45 Family; orchestra	Brig.-Gen. Joseph M	orchestra	Berezowsky, conductor	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Cummins; band	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Choir	L. Barrymore in "The	John Steele, news	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Voice of Bozie Ann";	"Curtain Calls"	"Midweek Forum"
9:45 teur hour	ing"; "Can Europe Es-	songs orchestra	Boston Bruins-Toronto	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	cape War Now?" John	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Stanley Cup Series	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Judy Garland; W.	Gunther; R. Clapper	Bob Burns; Rosemary	Boston Bruins-Toronto	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:30 O'Keefe; orchestra	"New England Talks It	Lane; Alan Mowbray;	Stanley Cup Series	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Over"; forum	chorus and orchestra	Boston-Toronto hockey	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Weber's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Charles Baum's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

This Spring You Look Prettier . . . Younger and more Individual!

YOUR HAIR . . brushed up and back in front, soft in back
BABY CURL . . for the young and angelic . . cut short all over
YOUNG LOOK . . blithe buoyancy spiced with sophistication
FOAM OF WHITE . . on dresses, hats, coats, accessories
IRISH LACE . . shades of grandma come to smartly haunt us
PETTICOATS . . grandma again . . and with a delicious rustle
BLOUSES . . prettier than ever . . most appealing in white
GYPSY FASHIONS . . Bizet's Carmen come to live with us
BLOUSE 'N' SKIRT . . shirtwaist rage sweeping the Town
BLACK, NAVY . . a successful pair of winning favorites
COLORS . . fuchsia, all the blues, chartreuse, pastels
PRINTS . . dramatic splash, or sweet little, neat little ones
STOP RED . . clear shining red . . fun for your accessories
REDINGOTES . . print dress with wool coat . . grand affair
SUIT DRESSES . . young, flattering and amazingly practical
BOLEROS . . pleated . . lumber styles . . snug little basques
TAFFETA . . in petticoat dresses . . in crisp coat linings
COATS . . fitted with full skirts . . boxy coats if you wish
SILHOUETTE . . rounded hips, supple waist, full skirts
ACCENTS . . a froth of veils, a burst of flowers or gadgets

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for Easter

Beautiful Easter Lilies Priced $1.50 to $5

Hydrangeas, Rose Bushes, Azaleas, $1.50 to $5.00

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BOSTON

WPA Dismissals Bring Charges Of Unfairness

WPA rolls in Boston were to be reduced by 700 more today, bringing the total number of dismissals this week to 3,200, part of the 10,000 to be cut from work-relief lists in this State by the end of the week.

The entire reduction will be effected by Saturday, officials stated, leaving some 110,000 still in WPA employment.

As reductions continued in Boston and other cities throughout the State, charges of favoritism against foremen and supervisors have been reported to WPA headquarters accompanied by demands for investigation. Coupled with these demands have been suggestions that persons to be dismissed be selected by trained executives, and not, according to Thomas M. McNamara, President of the Cambridge City Council, by "foremen who will keep friends working and lay off a family man."

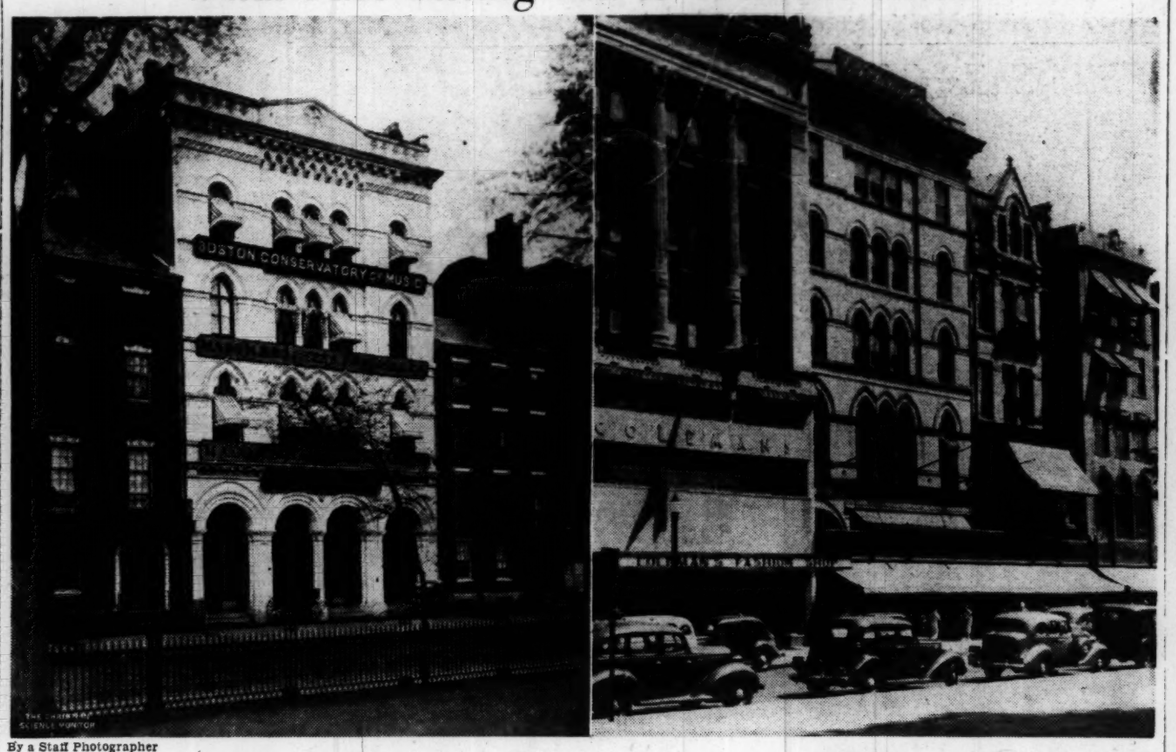
Attributing layoffs to congressional failure to appropriate the full amount requested by President Roosevelt, municipal officials expected a sharp jump in the number of those on welfare.

The majority of those discharged —manual laborers—have been receiving $55 a month.

Dever to Get Riley Data

The Public Utilities Commission yesterday voted to turn over a complete transcript to Attorney General Paul A. Dever of the testimony and copies of exhibits taken during the hearing on the removal of Frank E. Riley as Director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the State Department of Public Utilities.

What Face Lifting Did to Tremont Street



By a Staff Photographer

Just After Civil War

This particular spot on Tremont Street is just opposite the Common and shows the iron fence that old-timers will recall once girded the colonial cow pasture. It also shows, on either side of the Conservatory

Today

Building, some of the row of brick mansions that once lined Tremont Street. The Conservatory Building, it will be noted, is still there, but has undergone several external changes.

Here and There in Boston Retail Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when practically every woman in the land goes around the house muttering something about there not being enough closets in the house. Because the heavy winter garments can now be stored away (we hope!) to make way for the lighter things in life.

Ella starts sending home her winter wools from school; Horace says he doesn't need that thick blanket any longer; and so on. And it means that they must be put somewhere . . . and R. H. White's and Filene's and Gilchrist's suggest one of their "Odora Cameo drop-door wardrobes." All of which means a long, tall, individual looking closet that will fit kitty-corner right in your bedroom, or in the hall . . . or almost anywhere you want to place it. It's nicely styled in a neutral beige, with a linen finish covering, and then trimmed with brown wood. On the panel of the closet is a large cameo design, which dresses things up considerably. Of course, if you don't want to use the closet for storage space . . . we mean for clothes that aren't in use . . . you can of course get a lot out of it by using it to hold the clothes you wear daily. And we'd say it would hold at least 14 garments, and then down at the bottom you could tuck in umpteen pairs of shoes, or hat boxes and such. Incidentally, it's equipped with a patented Odora retainer, which emits a penetrating fragrance, and will help keep moths away. However, we might add from experience that moths won't stay away from things that aren't clean . . . so you must keep them in that condition. The Odora Cameo closet sells for $2.98. That is for the 55" tall size; but the 66" one, which is grand for long evening clothes, is a dollar more. $3.98, to be exact. For phone order purposes, call Hubbard 7430 for White's, Hubbard 4250 for Filene's, and for Gilchrist's, Hubbard 9400.

♪ ♪ ♪

New Uniforms For the Maid Here

When your maid escorts the succulent Easter ham and all its colorful accessories to the table . . . are you sure that her uniform will stand the comparison? We mean, are you sure it's going to look fresh and perky . . . or is it a bit bedraggled after much use and innumerable tubbings. Then a few new uniforms from Josephine Foley's uniform shop at 59 Temple Place (that's the Blake Building, if we know our geography) won't be exactly out of place.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Easter Lily's Perfume Is Ready

Girls who trek off to Bermuda every so often usually come home and make everybody around a bit envious with their perfumes which they have brought back with them. But we who can't trip around the world at the moment can at least enjoy the fragrance of that world famous "Easter Lily" fragrance by Lili . . . which is the Bermuda Easter Lily, of course. Shreve, Crump & Low, at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Streets, have a special buy in it now for $5.50.

♪ ♪ ♪

It's a Ring Watch and It Works

And while we're thinking of nice things, remind us to tell you sometime about the simply lovely little gold watch we saw at Hodgson Kennards . . . which is right there at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. It's a ring-watch, instead of the usual wrist watch . . . and if you immediately think it would have to be too small to work; think nothing of it. The chances are that it's not much smaller than the wrist watch you have on your wrist at the moment . . . and is it cute! Little baguette rubies on either side. And the price is $110 . . . which, if you ask us, is surprisingly little for such a lovely; and we hereby ask all husbands and fiancés to take notice!

♪ ♪ ♪

Washable French Doeskin Gloves

We recently read an amusing magazine article wherein the author declared that an immaculately clean pair of white gloves would get a woman in anywhere . . . a declaration that we must admit we question a wee bit. However, we do suggest that if you intend to try it out for yourself that you make sure your gloves are by Kislav; for they are after all the creme de la creme of the glove family. And they're of a washable French doeskin. However, if you don't want white ones, then you may have your choice of many lush colors this season, . . . such as clover, arbutus, navy, foxglove blue, and other shades that are so new. $5 at Slattery's.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Slattery's
FOR YOUR FEET

JUDY
Black or Blue Calf, Ventilated Vamp, Open Toe. $6.85

Fashion Treadeasy
TRIPLE-TITE HEEL
SAVES YOUR STOCKINGS

Like the touch of a magic wand, Fashion Treadeasys bring out hidden lines of beauty. How thrilling to discover shoes of such enchantment! It is a thrill not-to-be-denied, never-to-be-forgotten!

THE Treadeasy SHOE STORE
140 Boylston Street, Boston
Near Colonial Theatre

Hotels All Over N. E. 'Dolling Up' For Heavy Season

"Company's coming," and New England's hotels and recreational sections are getting all "dolled up."

Anticipating the largest influx of visitors in years, the hotel men are spending large sums of money for new equipment and furnishings, doing much landscape work and otherwise "dressing up" their properties.

Prior to playing host to these visitors, hotel men and women from all parts of New England will come to Boston to take part in the 15th Annual New England Hotel Exposition which will take place at the Hotel Statler on April 19, 20, and 21.

The Exposition itself is always looked upon as a sound business barometer for the great $500,000,000 recreational industry of the six New England states. The fact that 150 exhibitors from all parts of the United States will have space in the show indicates how they feel about the coming summer business.

There will be association meetings, reunions, educational forums and, of course, many social functions. D. B. Stanbro, Manager of the Hotel Statler is General Manager, assisted by Glenwood J. Sherrad, President of the New England Hotel Association, and Arthur L. Race, President of the Copley Plaza Hotel, and George H. Clark, General Manager of Hotel Service, Director of the Exposition.

Boston Stores Primp Up; Even Garages Feel Urge

Store modernization has come to town. The results: a complete face lifting as well as interior redesigning for an increasing number of retail stores. A look down most of Boston's streets is enough. There one sees new fronts, neon signs, chromium plating, glass bricks, stainless steel—all to attract the shopper and ring up sales. Compare the picture of Tremont Street back in the post Civil War days with the Tremont Street of today. That shows what modernization has done to Boston's retail district.

The two pictures—believe it or not—are taken from the same spot on the Common across from Slattery's. A careful examination will show that the gothic windows which graced the facade of the Boston Conservatory of Music back in the Nineteenth Century still cling to Slattery's of the Twentieth Century. But—if you get the comparison—from the hips down the building is not the same creature. It has gone through not one remodeling, but several.

Once Started—Won!

The latest wave of modernizing "Main Street" seems to have hit town during Depression I. Some people would push it back into the Coolidge boom. But whenever it started it has gathered momentum of late years; and Boston, with the rest of the country, has fallen under its influence. A look down Tremont Street reveals one new front or window display after another; and a step inside shows new paint, new fixtures, new display cases in the majority of stores. Remodeling and modernizing is no longer a fad. It is a necessity, if sales are to be maintained. It is the retailer's way of "keeping up with the Joneses."

Some time ago a Department of Commerce report declared that over half of America's stores needed modernization. That Washington outburst may have been what started the modernizing stampede. In Boston, as elsewhere, it touched all sizes and types of retailers. Department stores and chain stores, jewelers, hat shops, restaurants have fallen in line. Jordan Marsh's last year remodeled its men's shop with new coloring, lighting, and show case effects. Sometimes, as in Jordan's case, modernizing is done department by department; sometimes at one big renovation as at Coleman's. Coleman's, which moved into its new quarters two years ago last March, is a completely remodeled job from tip to toe with air conditioning thrown in.

A word as to air conditioning. Stores are becoming more and more awake to the sales possibilities in providing comfortable temperatures for their customers. Air conditioning is reported to be taking a large slice of the retail store's combined budget than any other modernizing activity. New lighting equipment comes second, with new display cases, and painting and decorating following down the list. Last year's bill for remodeling and modernizing America's retail stores soared to more than $68,000,000. This sum was split up into individual expenses of from a few hundred dollars to a million or more.

Filene's has been modernizing and remodeling its store in piecemeal fashion for half a dozen years. It revamped its street floor, installed new elevators, rearranged show cases, some years ago. The process was continuing up through the building, floor by floor. Another Boston store that has modernized itself—this one completely—within the last few years is Hovey's,—the cost of which is estimated in the hundreds of thousands.

Slattery's which moved into its present location at the turn of the century has striven to keep its modernizing from becoming modernistic. In the depths of the depression it set out expanding,—took a building next door. It changed its counter arrangement, put in new lighting,—as its method of chasing away the gloom of the depression. In 1937 it introduced new window lighting, soft colored spots, re-did some of its soft green-colored walls.

Even Garages Begin to Primp

Even garages have begun sprucing themselves up. The Bowdoin Square Garage in 1938 completed the redecorating of its mezzanine floor as a sales and service department. The Cluny Building on Boylston Street similarly completed a face-lifting program.

Coleman's front is of particular interest because of the contrast of style. The lower part of the store front might well be called ultra-modern. The upper part is graced by two Grecian columns. And so it goes. New fronts, new lighting, new paint all strive to give attractiveness, efficiency, and utility to the innumerable stores that are competing for the customers' dollars.

Well, does all this modernization pay? The best answer to that is that it is continuing. If it didn't pay, the merchants wouldn't do it for long. Exact figures are not handy, but there is little doubt but that store modernization does pay. Instances have been reported where modernization boosted sales 25 per cent to 75 per cent. In such cases it has certainly been worth while.

Praising Movies, Where Possible, Urged on Parents

Parents can do a better job of movie censoring for their children if they support good pictures as well as condemn bad, in the opinion of Mrs. R. E. Shepherd of Arlington, Mass., Chairman of the State Committee of the Parent-Teacher Association on Motion Pictures and Visual Education.

In an article in the April issue of "Program Hints," published by the Extension Service of Massachusetts State College, Mrs. Shepherd blames "block-booking," for many of the undesirable films shown in the average community and says parents can help by letting the box office reflect their wishes. "Box office receipts talk loudly to the producers," she says.

Although condemning the type of film that causes harmful emotional reactions in children, Mrs. Shepherd admits that films are a powerful educational force. "Leading educators," she says, "are of the opinion that when motion pictures supplement textbooks in class, knowledge of pupils increases from 20 to 40 per cent. Therefore, whether we wish it or not, the local theater is teaching our children."

The trouble is the children may be getting a knowledge of the techniques of crime and delinquency, she says, may receive a mistaken view of the social order, and set up standards of ethics far below those desired.

There is ample evidence that through attendance at movies adolescents are emotionally aroused more than is good for them and would be far better off participating in wholesome sports or in well balanced social gatherings. The luxury pictured on the screen, according to Mrs. Shepherd, causes unhappiness and discontent in real life with many.

Maple Crop Reduced

CONCORD, N. H., April 5 (AP)—Officials of the State Farm Bureau Federation reported today prospects for the maple sugar crop this season were not encouraging. About half of the maple sugar trees in the State were damaged or uprooted during the hurricane last September.

Cambridge Mayor Defends Inquiry

Answering criticism from the Cambridge City Council that his welfare investigation was ill advised, Mayor John W. Lyons replies that unprecedented increases in welfare and WPA employment have necessitated drastic investigation and that he has "no apologies to offer."

Since his investigation was launched many have voluntarily dropped from the welfare rolls, he said. Violations of the City regulations regarding distribution of relief have been corrected and the Board of Public Welfare has been entirely reorganized. In the latter case, instead of the unwieldly board with seven members, there are now three members.

The inquiry being conducted is far from ended, according to the Mayor. He plans some method to establish equality of payments to recipients.

Closing his statement, Mayor Lyons called for the co-operation of all citizens. More than $150,000 can be saved, he said, by weeding out unworthy cases.

Wendell Seeks Aid From State

WENDELL, Mass., April 5 (AP)—Wendell's 353 citizens hoped today that the State Legislature would take favorable action on a proposal to grant the town financial aid of $20,000 a year for five years and thus prevent Wendell from becoming a "ghost town."

Residents slashed the town budget to $20,214 at a special town meeting yesterday, $12,915 below last year's, and Selectman Arthur B. Lewis said that figure, coupled with the proposed legislative grant, would mean a $40 tax rate, $10 above 1938.

Informed that 71 per cent of the town's tax revenue was lost by abandonment of the flood-ravaged Wendell depot, power station, and that $10,000 worth of timber was destroyed by the September hurricane, townspeople lost no time in supporting the economy measures.

Conductor to Retire

James S. Greene of Salem, veteran railroad conductor, has completed 50 years of service on the Boston & Maine. Incidentally, he has received a letter of congratulation and appreciation from the management with a handsomely embossed pass entitling him to ride anywhere on the Boston & Maine and Maine Central systems. Mr. Greene is well known on the Marblehead Branch over which he has run for the past 20 years. He plans to retire this summer.

Beautiful Easter Gifts
Limited Number
—Gardenia Plants
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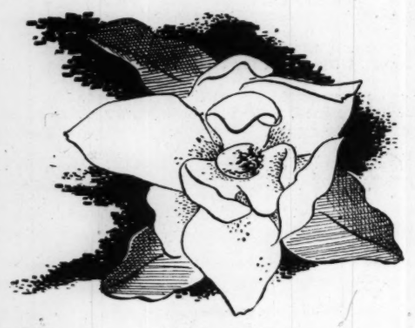
$2.00 Each

Easter Lilies, Azaleas, Hydrangeas $1.50 to $5.00

Hoffman Conservatories
Memorial Drive—Cambridge
2 Minutes from Cottage Farm Bridge
Open Evenings until 8 P. M.
Sunday until 5 P. M.



Yours for a Radiant Easter

Really step out with your best foot forward this Easter . . . be smartly garbed in the new Thayer McNeil shoes that are taking the town by storm. A wide range of styles, priced from $6.75 to $27.50, awaits your visit . . . handbags and hosiery, too.

TOP: In blue calf, wine piping. Also black patent, wine piping and wine calf, blue trim, $12.75.

BOTTOM: In black patent or blue calf, $12.75.

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Anticipate Spring — give your home and wardrobe a "lift" by our dependable methods.
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ENJOY Spring Sunshine in a New Enclosed Porch

Think how much oftener you could enjoy your porch this Spring and Summer if it were enclosed with glass and screen. Why not make it into a beautiful outdoor sunshine room by means of a modern Paramount Porch Enclosure? Use coupon for illustrated booklet giving further information and showing how naturally a Paramount Enclosure will blend with the present architecture of your home.

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SAVE EXPENSE!

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If your mortgage is more than 5 years old, you may enjoy almost complete assurance that, now, you can have the terms of your loan *modernized to your advantage.*

FIND OUT HOW MUCH . . .

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These are the *only* local and mutual mortgage-lending institutions that can combine for you *all the modern factors* of flexibility, simplicity, economy and service made possible by the Federal charter under which these neighborly savings and loan associations are now operated.

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Only two qualifications are of vital importance in the granting of a "Federal Savings" mortgage-loan: (1) sound property values (2) owner responsibility.

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We Invite You TO COMPARE the flexibility, liberality, costs and services of Federal Savings Home Financing Facilities WITH ANY OTHER PLAN

WITHIN SHOPPING DISTANCE . . .

We invite you to compare! Bring your home-financing problem, old or new, to the executive officer of any Federal Savings and Loan institution within shopping distance of your home . . . or write to League headquarters for information.

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NEW MODEL
"FEDERAL SAVINGS"
MORTGAGE LOANS
Modernized Mortgages — Maximum Service — Minimum Cost
Fitted to Each Qualified Loan, New or Old

Three-Cushion Title to Native of Mexico—U. S.-Bermuda Sailing Competition

Chamaco Clinches World Billiards Championship

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—The new world's champion of three-cushion billiards is 38-year-old Joe Chamaco, native of Mexico who now lives in New York.

Chamaco clinched the title yesterday with a double victory over Frank Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., after showing his heels all the way to the other nine veteran cue stars competing in a round-robin tournament.

The Mexican, victor in 50 of 66 matches, has six more to play before the tournament ends April 14, but he can lose all of them and still hold his top position. Jay Bozeman of Chicago likewise has clinched second place with 46 wins and 24 losses.

The result of remaining matches will determine most of the other spots of the meet, which included a schedule of 72 games for each of the 10 players.

The National Billiard Association sponsored the current event and will recognize Chamaco as the first world champion since Welker Cochran won the title in 1936.

Tournament prize money will amount to $10,000, of which the winner will receive about $2,500. Chamaco also set a new world's record for tournament play with a high run of 18 points. The previous mark of 17 had been established in 1919 and equalled about 10 years ago.

Hall Beats Thurnblad

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—Allen Hall of Chicago scored a double victory over Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., yesterday in the round-robin tournament for the world's three-cushion billiards title.

Hall took 41 innings to beat Thurnblad in the afternoon, 50 to 21. In the evening his margin was 50 to 17, in 31 innings.

Wooderson to Compete In Princeton Track Meet

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson, Britain's holder of the world mile and half-mile records, was granted permission today to compete in Princeton University's invitation track meet, June 17, after a controversy with the British Amateur Athletic Board.

The Board's action will result in the matching of the two greatest milers of the day—Glenn Cunningham, whose 4:04.4 indoors is the fastest mile ever run, and Wooderson, who holds the international record of 4:06.4. Wooderson's record for the half is 1:49.2. The International Federation does not recognize indoor marks.

Wooderson received permission only after threatening to compete without the Board's permission. He said the Board tried to prevent him from competing at Princeton so that he would be available for British A. A. Championships, June 7-8. He also said the United States A. A. U. indicated it would cancel the invitation to Britain to send a team to compete against a picked American team at New York's Randalls Island in July unless Wooderson deferred his American debut until that meet.

Cozart Pinehurst Medalist

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5 (AP)—Bill Cozart of Durham, N. C., turned in a card of 35-39—74 yesterday and won the medal in the North and South Amateur Golf Championship.

Seven Yankees and a Southerner earlier had tied at 76 for the lead, when the North Carolinian slipped in, just before sundown, with the winning score.

Tied at 76 were George Dunlap, Jr., of Pinehurst, Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., Frank Allan of Pittston, N. Y., Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., John P. Burke of Providence, R. I., Charles Whitehead of South Orange, N. J., and Edward Meister, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, a Yale student.

Nine players tied for the last eight places in the championship division of 32 with scores of 83.

Officials of the Pinehurst Country Club placed markers on the championship course at about the same spots as for the recent North and South open. That, combined with a stiff breeze, gave the amateurs a first-rate test. Par four holes, played in the wind, required two tremendous wooden club strokes to get home.

Chapman, who has been playing here since he donned long trousers, said he never had seen the course more difficult. Recent rains and an abundance of grass added to the amateur troubles.

Cozart, a late starter, had a slight advantage in that the wind did not blow quite so hard before sundown as during the greater part of the day.

Philly Ramblers Tie Series

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP)—In a bitterly-contested game that went into three overtime periods and lasted more than an hour and a half, the Philadelphia Ramblers licked the Cleveland Barons 5 to 4 last night and evened the count at one-all in their play-off series for the International-American Hockey League championship.

Cleveland had won the first game 2 to 1.

With the match tied at 4-4, Joe Krol took a pass from Lude Wareing and slapped the puck past Moe Roberts, Cleveland goalie, for the winning marker. This goal came at 4.48 of a second "sudden death" period of 20 minutes.

Both teams had been struggling on even terms, first through a 10-minute extra period and then through the first "sudden death" extra.

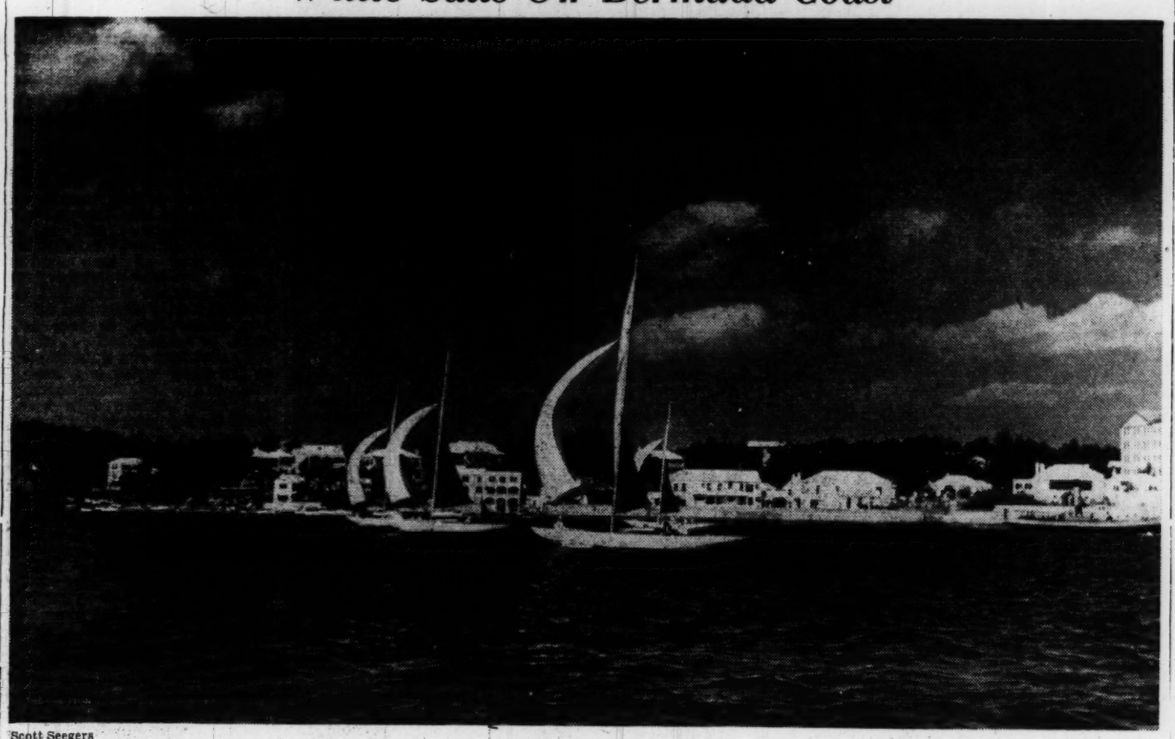
Cleveland had rallied in the second period to score three goals and tie the score of three the Ramblers hung up in the first period.

Peggy O'Neil sent the Barons into the lead with a goal in the third, but Kilby McDonald tied the count again with less than four minutes to go.

A. A. U. Swimming

DETROIT (AP)—The men's National Amateur Athletic Union outdoor swimming championships for 1939 will be held Aug. 24-27 at the Detroit Boat Club, the local committee in charge has decided.

White Sails Off Bermuda Coast



Scott Seegers

Yachts tune up in Great Sound at Bermuda for the International One-Design Series, starting April 5, and the International Six-Meter competition opening on April 18. Leading boats from the United States are entered against prominent boats from Bermuda waters.

Minnesota Coach Changes Sahlman To Breaststroke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Niels Thorpe, 19 years the swimming coach at the University of Minnesota, consulted his stop watch and noted with satisfaction the 2m. 33s. registered by the hands.

"That," he said significantly, "represents something that really makes coaching worth while."

"That" was the time set by John Sahlman of Cloquet, Minnesota in the 200-yard breaststroke, and represented another goal achieved in Thorpe's campaign to make a great breaststroke swimmer out of a poor crawl swimmer.

"Two years ago," continued Thorpe, "Sahlman reported for my freshman swimming team as a crawl swimmer. The day he reported was the first time he had ever been in a swimming pool.

"He said he was a crawl swimmer, but his crawl was bad technique. He wouldn't give up the idea of becoming a swimmer, however, so I started him swimming breaststroke. The result has been the best breaststroke prospect in my 19 years of coaching."

The first time Sahlman was timed over a 200-yard course his mark was 2:49. Last year, swimming as a sophomore, his best time was 2:35. This season, he has done 2:33 and the goal is under 2 minutes and 30 seconds, a time which Thorpe declares will put him in the select class of swimmers.

It is too early to think of the present world's record of 2:22.4. Perhaps Sahlman's development will never reach that point. But that mark is a spur to both Thorpe and his protege in their daily workouts. Meanwhile, they are willing to concentrate on the immediate prospect of bettering 2:30.

Nelson Appointed

TROY, N. Y. (AP)—Walter J. "Duke" Nelson, former line coach at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., is the new mentor of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute football team.

Nelson, who joined the RPI Department of Physical Education and Hygiene March 1, succeeds Henry Kumpf, who becomes assistant professor in the department. The changes were announced by Prof. Harry A. Van Velsor, director of the dspartment.

The 30-year-old Nelson is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vt. He was named center on the all-State football team and all-time center on the all-Middlebury team. He joined the Union College staff three years ago after coaching at Middlebury.

Northwestern Outpointed

EVANSTON, Ill., April 5 (AP)—Northwestern University closed its fencing season in defeat last night, losing to Dartmouth, 9 to 8.

The eastern team won the foils division, 5 to 4, the sabers division, 3 to 1, and Northwestern took the epée matches, 3 to 1. Mainstay of the Dartmouth team was Bill Meyer who scored two points in saber competition and one each in epée and foils matches.

Budge Loses in Home Town

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Fred Perry defeated Don Budge in the lattter's home town professional tennis appearance April 3, just like Ellsworth Vines did a few weeks ago. It was Budge's fourth defeat in 16 matches in his tour with the British star, who won 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

Michigan Elects

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Hal Benham, of Indianapolis, diver who placed third in both high and low-board events of the recent national intercollegiates, was named captain of the University of Michigan's 1939-'40 swimming team.

College Boxing

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Tom Carrothers, of the National Collegiate Athletic Association boxing committee, has announced the 1940 N. C. A. A. boxing tournament will be held at Sacramento, Calif.

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

International Reflections

LONDON—Now that International Rugby Football is ended in Britain for season 1938-39, we find ourselves discussing that topic in its wider aspects. For there is talk today of the high probability that contact will soon be resumed on the Rugger field between the British and the French. There is, indeed, more than talk. Something has been done about it. The International Rugby Football Board, comprising representatives of the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh Unions, has sent a letter to the Federation that controls the game in France and in it has outlined, so I am informed, the terms upon which the British authority feels that playing relations could be resumed.

These terms relate, in the main, to the condition of Rugger affairs in France, which eight years ago were so unsatisfactory, from the British viewpoint, that the "heads" here felt impelled to prohibit matches between British and French teams, until such time as reformations could be accomplished the other side of the Channel.

Meeting in May

This move was regretted by one and all, and particularly by the French, who recognized frankly, however, that the game in their country had departed quite considerably from the traditions of rigid amateurism and restraint so greatly cherished by the Rugby Union folk in Britain. Held to be at the root of some of this trouble was the fact that France had developed an inter-club championship which tends rather to overheat the atmosphere of competition. And I understand that the British administrators, in their recent letter to the French, have recommended that this tournament should be dispensed with. A suggestion that the Council of the French Federation is to discuss, with other relevant matters, at its meeting in May.

Anyway, the prospects of seeing the French national team operating once more, with its customary speed and zingo, appear to be brighter than they have been at any time since the cleavage occurred. This year the said international tournament ran a somewhat peculiar course. Relative form went all over the place and nobody can say with any great authority which of the four competing countries had the strongest side. A statement reflected clearly in the very non-committal final standing. Which looks like this:

Country	W	Drn	L	For	Agst.	Pts
Wales	2	0	1	18	6	4
Ireland	2	0	1	17	10	4
England	1	0	1	12	11	4
Scotland	0	0	3	12	32	0

To begin with, England defeated Wales at Twickenham by one try (3 points) to nothing. In such a fashion as to suggest that England had an absolutely devastating pack of forwards and backs with certain possibilities. So the English were firm favorites for their next game—against Ireland. But this did not work out according to the book in the slightest. For the Irishmen did most of the devastating that went on and the English backs, faced by brilliant opposite numbers, showed that they had only uncertain possibilities. The score at Twickenham, 1 goal (5 points) to nil, gives no idea of the extent to which the Irish dominated the exchanges.

Irish Lost at Cardiff

Well, Ireland followed up that success by beating Scotland at Dublin, 12 points to 3—a penalty goal, a goal from a mark and two tries to a try—and therefore entered upon its engagement against Wales with every assurance, from the previous results, that it should be able to win. So the Irish promptly went and lost at Cardiff by no points to seven (a drop goal and a try) and missed winning both the championship and the mythical "Triple Crown," awarded in theory to any country which defeats all the other three and which Ireland has not worn since 1899.

That result gave England an opportunity to scramble up and share first place in the final standing with Wales and Ireland. To do this, the Englishmen had to win at Edinburgh against the undefeated champion of last season, Scotland, which, having lost to Ireland by 3-12 and Wales by 3-11 (a try to a goal, penalty goal and a try) could not very well expect to have the better of the game against England. That, however, is just what it did. But it did not win, owing to the fine place kicking of J. Heaton, England, and went under by two tries (six points) to three penalty goals (nine points). Thus Scotland lost the Calcutta Cup—a far from mythical piece of silverware, at stake only in the Anglo-Scottish match—and received instead that mythical emblem of non-success, the Wooden Spoon. And there we are.

Princeton Scores

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 5 (AP)—Princeton's Rugby team gained yesterday's only victory of the Bermuda College Rugby week program. The Tiger fifteen turned back Yale 19 to 5 in the morning game. Yesterday afternoon Harvard played a scoreless draw with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry team.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Black Hawks upset Toronto 3-1 in opener of Stanley Cup hockey finals as Alfie Moore, substitute goalie, starred for Chicago.

Three Years Ago

Charles L. Ornstein, opponent of U. S. participation in Berlin Olympics, ousted at meeting of American Olympic Committee presided over by Avery Brundage.

Five Years Ago

George T. Dunlap, Jr., United States Amateur Golf Champion, won his third North and South amateur title, defeating Dick Chapman, 4 and 3.

Iowa University Will Stage Y Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa- Sheduling of the state Y. M. C. A. swimming championships for the University of Iowa field house pool April 15 has been announced by Coach David A. Armbruster.

The meet, which annually is held here, will attract some 150 swimmers and divers from about 10 cities. These qualifiers will be determined by district meets.

From nine-year-old lads to former college stars, the contestants will compete in four classes according to age. A total of 30 events will comprise the program, Armbruster said.

Clinton will defend its championship. Last spring the athletes from that city outscored Cedar Rapids, 130 to 123, with Des Moines in third place with 87 points.

Some of the other cities which will be represented will be Davenport, Newton, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Waterloo, Oskaloosa, and Burlington.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals—For	Agst
Philadelphia	3	2	16	12
Hershey	2	3	12	16
(Hershey eliminated)				
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Providence	2	1	6	5
Syracuse	1	2	5	6
(Syracuse eliminated)				
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Cleveland	2	1	7	2
Springfield	1	2	2	7
(Springfield eliminated)				
Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Cleveland	2	0	10	4
Providence	0	2	4	10
(Providence eliminated)				
Series E (Final)				
Cleveland	1	1	6	6
Philadelphia	1	1	6	6

Result April 4

Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 4 (overtime).

International Yachts Race for Famous Cups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 5—Famous white sails will spot Bermuda's Great Sound for the next few weeks while two important International Yacht series are being decided under the sponsorship of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club.

The Annual International one-design races open today with four of America's finest boats competing with those known in Bermuda waters.

Six-Meter Races

On April 18, the International six-meter races between the United States and Bermuda, will get under way.

Joseph L. Merrill's "Feather" will be sailed by Bill Cox in the one-design races. The Amorita Cup, presented by Fred Hoyt of New York will be at stake. Briggs Cunningham has chartered Herman Whiton's "Ginch" for the series. Donald G. Millar's "Brendy" and Robert M. Stanley's "Grilse" will be other important boats sailing.

Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of Navy, will sail with Harold S. Morgan in the "Djinn" in the six-meter class. George Nichols will sail his sloop, "Goose." The Norwegian-built "Vema," owned by George U. Vetelsen and "Star Wagon" owned by Herman Whiton, will also compete.

Bermuda entries include Eldon and Kenneth Trimingham's "Solenta" and William Miller's "Viking."

The Prince of Wales Cup, presented to the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club some years ago, will go to the high point winner of the four races series.

Cubitt Cup

The Cubitt Cup is the prize of the team series, United States Sixes against Bermuda Sixes. The Cup was presented by General Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, K. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., former Governor of Bermuda.

The final race will be for the King Edward VII Challenge Cup, with Bermuda defending against a United States challenger.

College and High School Baseball Is on Upgrade

CHICAGO (AP)—College and high school baseball is racing up the comeback trail toward a new and prominent place in the national game.

Authority for that statement is Lew Fonseca, one-time Chicago White Sox manager and now Promotional Director for the American League. Since 1934 he's been promoting the sport, largely through the league's annual motion picture, and he reports that one of the most pleasant aspects of his job has been a first hand view of the strides which the college and prep school game has made in the last three years.

"Only a few years ago," Fonseca said, "a majority of colleges merely tolerated baseball as just another minor sport. In 1934, when this office was created, we had difficulty convincing many school authorities that we sincerely desired to help college baseball—that we weren't coming around just to scout or sign up outstanding youngsters.

"Now it's a far different story. Colleges in every state are flooding us with requests for showings of our movie and asking us to sponsor clinics with their teams. Two years ago only about 350 colleges in the country sponsored baseball as a major sport. It will be a major sport in 421 colleges and universities this season.

"One high school after another now is sponsoring ball teams for the first time in years, Topeka, Kan., has had no prep school baseball in 12 years, but the boys petitioned for teams and probably will get backing. The same is true at Bisbee, Ariz., which has been without prep school baseball for 10 years.

Fonseca expressed the opinion that during the last three years almost 50 per cent of the American League's rookie material came from colleges and universities. Never before, he said, has baseball produced so many young stars such as Joe Di Maggio, Bob Feller, Johnny Vander Meer and Frank McCormick. He believes the steady increase in the popularity of college and high school baseball will keep talented boys coming into the major leagues.

This year's American League movie, he said, will be seen by about 5,000,000 people. One hundred and fifty prints of the picture, "The First Century of Baseball," now are in circulation.

Yale to Try for Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 5—With this year's and last year's I. C. 4-A. 60-yard hurdle champion in its lineup, Yale will attempt to break the record for the 480-yard shuttle hurdle relay event in the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, on April 28 and 29 at Franklin Field.

In their largest entry in many years, the Elis have included a shuttle hurdle relay team to compete against the best timber-topping combinations in the East and South. Virginia, which won the event and established a new record last year, is expected to compete again with virtually the same team that not only broke the record but defeated the highly favored Dartmouth quartet.

Jay Shields, a point scorer outdoors and victor indoors in the intercollegiate championships, Ted Day, 1938 indoor champion, Hunt Ethridge, fourth indoors, and Richard Osborn, a newcomer, are expected to carry the baton for the Blue.

Shields more than likely will run in the anchor position, with Day in third place, Ethridge, second, and Osborn, first. This winter Shields equalled the indoor 60-yard mark set by Day the year before.

In addition to the shuttle hurdle team, Yale has entered teams in both sprint relays, the 440 and 880, the two-mile, and the four-mile relays. Individuals will compete in eight of the special events.

Frank Kanaly, coach of Yale, plans to start Robert Owen, James Rothschild, Ian Lorain and Alfred Mills in the quarter-mile relay, with Frank Curtis replacing Mills in the half-mile. Ben Holderness, William Watson, Richard Morse and Malcolm Main will carry the baton in the two-mile relay and the first three and Mather Pfeiffenberger, in the four-mile relay.

Individuals will compete in the 400-meter hurdles, the broad jump, pole vault, high jump, javelin throw, discus throw and in the 100-yard dash and 120-yard hurdles.

Judging by the number of entries received to date, the high and prep school divisions of the Carnival will have a larger list of schools than two years ago when a record was set.

Wildcat Lacrosse Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 5—Strong in attack and midfield positions but weak through inexperience in defense, the University of New Hampshire's varsity lacrosse club this year sees the return of eight lettermen from a 1938 squad which placed a close second to Dartmouth in the New England League race.

With the exception of center, the positions in midfield, attack and goal will be held by wearers of the varsity insignia—Don Otis, Concord; Ambrose Kinion, Providence, R. I.; Lloyd Coutts, Gonic; Wally Ballou, Littleton; Ario Piretti, Barre, Vt.; and Sam Levine, Hurleyville, N. Y.

Defense will be built around Joe Tinker of Nashua, only returning veteran in the guard zone.

First handicap for Johnny DuRie in his first weeks of coaching a team with which he played a year ago came when Eddie Preble of Portsmouth and Bill Quinn of Hingham, Mass., failed to report for 1939 practices. Veteran center Preble has deserted the stick for his books, but no reason was given for letterman Quinn's giving up the sport.

At present practices are confined to evening workouts in the field house. The varsity field, drenched by week-end rain and snow, is still many days from being in game condition.

Seasonal opener for the Wildcat 'crossers comes a week from Saturday, April 15, with Massachusetts Institute of Technology paying a visit to the Durham field. Six games have been slated in addition to the contest with the Engineers—Tufts at Medford, Mass., April 22; Union at Schenectady, N. Y., April 28; Williams at Williamstown, Mass., April 29; Harvard at Durham, May 6; Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N. J., May 13; and Dartmouth at Hanover, May 20.

Fortunate

NEW YORK (AP)—Only four pitchers in the American league last season were good enough to take three decisions each from the champion Yankees. They were Buck Newsom, Jim Bagby, Jr., Monte Stratton and Thornton Lee.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 4

At Augusta, Ga.—Cincinnati (N) 18, Boston (A) 7.
At San Antonio, Texas—Pittsburgh (N) 14, St. Louis (A) 1.
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 5, Detroit (A) 3.
At Dallas, Texas—Philadelphia (N) 3, Dallas (T) 1.
At Birmingham, Ala.—St. Louis (N) 17, Birmingham (SA) 11.
At Fort Worth, Texas—New York (A) 9, Longview (ET) 1.
At Shreveport, La.—Philadelphia (A) 8, team 11, Shreveport (T) 4.
At Pensacola, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 5, Pensacola (SE) 1.
At Bisbee, Ariz.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A), rain.

College Baseball

Moravian 10, Mass. State 8.
Maryland 24, Vermont 5.
Wake Forest 7, Cornell 2.
North Carolina 16, Harvard 13.
Wesleyan 3, Rutgers 1.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 11, Princeton 3.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Portland 5, Hollywood 9.
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0.
Seattle 0, San Diego 7.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 0.

College Tennis

Cornell 8, N. C. State 1.
Dartmouth 7, Virginia M. I. 2.

College Golf

Boston College 9, Richmond 9.
North Carolina 15½, Dartmouth 11½.

College Lacrosse

Harvard 8, Pennsylvania 3.

Forwards Bear Down Without Delay

Topical

R. H. Guest, England, scoops up a loose ball and tries to start a passing movement during a Scottish forward rush in a recent game at Murrayfield, Edinburgh. England won 9 points to 6.

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Maple Leafs Usually Spring Underrated Star Against Bruins in Play-Off Games

Langelle May Be Toronto Surprise in Final Series

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Will strategy or some player not reckoned with come to the fore and create the upset in this Boston-Toronto Stanley Cup hockey affair about to begin?

In three of the four past play-off series between the Bruins and Maple Leafs the latter team has won mainly through the individual stardom of under-rated players. One series was dominated by little Ken Doraty, another by Regis "Pep" Kelly and last year George Parson, spare winger, was decidedly the thorn in the hopes of the Bruins. The other series was a matter of Smythe strategy.

There are several ways to approach the coming conflict with strategy, but since the Leafs have been most fortunate against the Bruins in the guise of those little rated players it might be advisable for Art Ross and company to cast a serious glance in the direction of Pete Langelle.

In Right Spot

This individual is neatly situated to play the Doraty, Kelley or Parsons role with half a chance. He was brought up from Syracuse when Buzz Boll went out of action and fitted in as a center very nicely for the Leafs. He is stocky, rough, ready, and a playmaker as well as scorer. He has shown no tendency to weakness because of the play-offs.

The only time strategy became outstanding was the 1936 total goal affair. The Bruins won on Boston ice 3-0 and led 4-1 on goals going into the second period in Toronto. Tiny Thompson, Boston goalie, was handicapped with injuries and Smythe sent the Leafs out to salvage the supposed hopeless situation.

They really had nothing to lose and everything to gain. The officials had been lenient in the first period and Smythe sensed the situation for a chance try. The Leafs came out fighting and proceeded to bump and slam the nearest Bruin at every opportunity. The Boston players were taking a body beating and showed it but were following instruction to "stay on the ice."

Retaliate Too Late

They stood about so much and then began to retaliate. It was too late, however, for the referees began to crack down on the players and the Bruins went entirely to pieces. Shore lost his control and received a 10-minute penalty and other Bruins were likewise out of order and in the meantime the Leafs began pouring goals by the helpless Thompson.

Before the Bruins could gain any semblance of organization the Leafs had won the game 8 to 3 and the round 8 to 6. It was a stunning blow to the Bruins and one from which the fans really never have recovered. This year's Bruin team is better balanced than any past Bruin team and such tactics of the Leafs are not likely to get far in this series.

The Leafs leave Toronto tonight and will arrive tomorrow morning staying at the University Club. Conn Smythe will not have Buzz Boll or George Parsons with the team, but Harvey Jackson and three spares from Syracuse are expected to be on hand. The Syracuse farm hands available will be Jack Church, Goalie Phil Stein and Red Heron. A hunch is that it would not be surprising to see Stein in the nets for Toronto before the series is concluded.

Bruins' workout yesterday involved no contact . . . Frank Brimsek is following in the footsteps of Tiny Thompson—the latter won the Stanley Cup with the Bruins his first year out, 1928-29 . Bruins had so many hockey players on the ice at practice yesterday it looked like Hershey; Johnny Shewchuk and Nick Damore from Providence were on hand and the others were Harry Frost, Terry Reardon, Pat McCreavy and Red Hamill, to mention a few.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gordon Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs threatens to set a modern record in play-off scoring . . . He has seven goals going into the series against the Bruins and the record is eight, made by Cecil Dillon of Rangers in 1933 . . . Phil Watson of the Rangers was married Monday and Lynn Patrick will be married Friday . . . Lester Patrick likes the Bruins to beat Toronto for the Cup.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Primeau, retired Leaf center, is coaching Toronto Goodyears, now engaged in the Eastern Canada Senior Amateur Hockey final against Montreal Royals . . . Art Ross threatens drastic action against the upper gallery fans if they persist in throwing things to the ice . . . Walter Brown, manager of the Boston Garden and a rabid hockey fan in his own right, will not be back from his Midwest business until April 12.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Harry Kinnard (left), captain of the Army fencing team, and Vincent de Poix, captain of the Navy team. De Poix, a lefthander, won the Intercollegiate individual fencing championship, the first Navy man to win it since Midshipman Stubbs scored in 1925. Center: Eddie Powers of Princeton scoring the first run in a ball game against City College of New York recently. Right: Art Ross, Bruins manager, is pleased with Mel Hill, who scored the winning goal in the deciding play-off game with the New York Rangers in the Boston Garden.

Bees Breaking Camp Today For Journey to the North

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., April 5—A well-conditioned band of Boston Bees played their final interclub game of the spring on Bradenton's Ninth Street grounds this afternoon, gathered together their belongings in the clubhouse that has been their training headquarters for better than five weeks, and prepared to start the homeward journey that will land them at the Back Bay Station bright and early on the morning of April 14.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, Manager Casey Stengel takes his outfit aboard a special train for Sebring, a whistle stop approximately three riding hours from here, where shortly after lunch the boys will play a return engagement with the Yankees' Newark farm of the International League. At Bradenton last Thursday the Hub's National Leaguers defeated the New York farm hands by a football score, 21 to 11.

After the game at Sebring, the Bees take a 6:30 Seaboard Air Line special that gets them into Orlando some 4½ hours later. On Friday they continue their eight-game series with the Washington Senators there. The Senators won the opener at Ninth Street on Saturday by a 6-to-1 margin.

"Grapefruit" Defeats

While housed at the Manatee River Hotel, the Bees fared none too well in the Grapefruit League. But Stengel reminds the inquiring press that these contests on the sandy soil of Florida do not count in the National League pennant race. The Grapefruit standing to date shows the locals with only five victories in 15 starts. They dropped seven decisions by the slender margin of a single run. Also, they played three extra-inning affairs and dropped them all.

Stengel saw his makeshift line-up lose two each to the Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds; break even with the Yankees, Dodgers and Tigers; win lone starts from Louisville and Newark, and toss away the one meeting with Washington. To make the situation more embarrassing, they lost both engagements to the Red Sox. In order to break even in the city series, the Bees must sweep both contests at Boston April 15 and 16.

As the Bees walked off the Ninth Street grounds they took a long look. Most of them realize that it may be their last. Although nothing official has been announced, there is a strong suspicion that the club will not return for spring training next year. Bob Quinn, president and general manager of the Bostonians, was in Bradenton for almost a month, yet made no mention of a continued agreement with the town fathers here. Bob is understood to be considering training sites in Texas and California.

Grounds Unbearable

The grounds here in Bradenton have been almost unbearable. The infield was like a washboard on opening day and has caused Bee infielders, as well as visitors, to look like bushers on more than one occasion. The outfield is full of sand holes, although a majority of outfields are in this country. On top of that, the attendance at the Fair Grounds was very poor. Only once did the Bees play before a respectable crowd and that was when the Yankees made their lone visit here.

The stay in Bradenton may be long remembered by several Bees. Young Phil Masi, a fifth string catcher when he reported here early last month, has developed so rapidly that he has gone ahead of everyone except Al Lopez. Stengel has definitely decided to carry the Chicago butcher boy. His is a brilliant case of perseverance. He has listened, watched and learned.

The stay also saw the arrival of Eddie Miller as regular shortstop, to replace Rabbit Warstler, who has assumed the chief utility role. Buddy Hassett took over right field after Stengel could find nobody else to play with sun glasses. Fletcher showed improvement at the plate. Young Tom Earley impressed Stengel with his pitching and probably will be retained through the season.

The club was in fair shape as it prepared to check out of the Manatee River Hotel. Only Tony Cuccinello was on the sidelines with an injured angle, and the second baseman is expected to assume his familiar role sometime during the trip north. Medjeski, of course, was still out of uniform, but his injury was a holdover from the winter.

H-Y-P-D Chess League Standing

Player and College	Won	Lost
S. P. Dilliberto, Princeton	3½	½
J. F. Fernsler, Harvard	2½	1½
W. P. Sockman, Harvard	2½	1½
T. L. Niles, Yale	1	1
John Alexander, Princeton	1	2
Lawrence Lieberfeld, Yale	½	1½
A. V. Thorpe, Dartmouth	0	3

Tabor Playing Best Ball Of Rookie Red Sox Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 5—The most colorful Red Sox rookie this season is Ted Williams, the exuberant young outfielder, but the one who has played the best baseball in exhibition games is Jim Tabor, 23-year-old third baseman from Alabama.

"Tabor has played better than most of the veterans," commented Manager Joe Cronin. "Only Jimmy Foxx has hit better. Tabor has knocked in a lot of runs and he has made better defensive plays than any of us."

Playing beside Tabor, Cronin is in position to know how much of an improvement the youngster is over Mike Higgins as a fielder. Cronin says Tabor covers much more ground to his left and right. His weakness is going in for slow rollers and bunts. Higgins also was slow going in for balls, but he also was slow going to his left.

Helps Cover Ground

Since Cronin has slowed up, it is an advantage to have a young and speedy third baseman beside him. Fewer balls should filter through the third-short gap this season. As a thrower, Tabor probably is unexcelled in the big leagues. He has not the most accurate arm, but undoubtedly he has the strongest. When he played with Little Rock and Minneapolis, first basemen catching his throws had trouble keeping the webbing in their mitts.

Tabor did not complete his sophomore year at the University of Alabama. He played basketball in the winter, and is considered the finest basketball player ever to play at that college, and then he quit to sign a Red Sox contract.

Playing for Little Rock in 1937, Tabor hit .296 for the Southern Association champions. Last year for Minneapolis he batted .330 in 103 games, and when recalled late in the season because Higgins was injured, he hit .316 in 19 games.

Line Drive Hitter

Tabor is a line drive hitter who specializes in lashing the ball into left-center and right-center for doubles and triples. He probably will not lift many balls over the left field wall at Fenway Park, although he is strong enough to do it. The trajectory of most of his hits is low, like Vosmik's.

With some of the money he earns from baseball, Tabor is financing his older brother's attempt to get a degree from Alabama through summer school work. . . . He played two years of semi-pro ball, and the Red Sox first got in touch with him when he was with Ayden in the North Carolina Coastal League. . . . Harold (Pee Wee) Reese, Louisville shortstop who is tabbed as Joe Cronin's successor, stands only five feet seven inches, weighs 155 pounds, and is only 19 years old. . . . Tomorrow the Reds will be played in Florence, S. C., leaving six more games for these rivals to play.

Logan at West Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Roland Logan, former University of Kansas athlete, and head trainer at the University of Pittsburgh, has been engaged by the Army Athletic Association, West Point, N. Y., to act as Head Trainer of the Army athletic squads, according to an announcement made by Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics.

Logan, who will report here immediately to take over the position, graduated from the University of Kansas in 1930, when he received his Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education. Upon his graduation he accepted a position as Head Coach and Assistant Football Coach at the University of Kansas, remaining there until 1933, when he accepted a similar position at George Washington University. In 1935, he became Head Trainer of the Boston Red Sox of the American Baseball League, occupying that position until 1938, when he was engaged by the University of Pittsburgh as Head Trainer and Instructor.

In addition to his regular activities, Mr. Logan has been Glenn Cunningham's trainer and physical advisor intermittently for the last nine years, spending part of the winter of 1937 in Florida with the famous runner, prior to his greatest indoor season.

Royals Even Series

TORONTO, April 5 (CP)—Montreal Royals defeated Toronto Goodyears 3-1 last night, evening the best-of-five Eastern Canada Senior Amateur hockey final at a victory apiece. Goodyears won the first game 6-2 in Montreal. The third game will be played in Montreal Thursday.

Maine Tennis Dates

The University of Maine varsity tennis schedule, as announced by Coach George W. Small, follows:

April 19—New Hampshire, away; 20—Boston University, away; 21—Connecticut, away; 22—Rhode Island, away.

May 2—Bates; 6—Colby, away; 9—Colby; 12—Bowdoin; 17—Bowdoin, away; 20—New Hampshire; 23—Bates; 25-26—Maine State tourney.

Mansions for Athletes

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—To take care of visiting athletes at the 1940 Olympic Games, 29 three-storied houses are being built. After the games the houses will be leased as private dwellings.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

West Looks Better in Centerfield

BRADENTON, Fla.—Can a player who is a defensive failure in right field lay aside his sun glasses and make the big league grade in center?

At first sight, this sounds like a foolish question. The territory in right is many yards smaller than the wide-open space in center. It would seem, therefore, that patrolling the middle garden is far more complicated than in the sun field. But according to no less an authority than Tommy Leach, who played the outfield and third base for the Pittsburgh Pirates back in the early nineteen hundreds, the opening sentence of this modest literary effort is not as absurd as it seems.

A similar case arose last week in the training camp of the Boston Bees. Manager Casey Stengel had played Max West in right field through early Grapefruit League games. The Californian, to be blunt, looked like a freshman substitute trying out for the varsity. But one day the manager shifted Max to center and the boy immediately had the appearance of a different ball player. True, he was no Johnny Cooney out there; but he showed much more confidence in the center station than he had behind first and second bases.

Dropped Three Balls

"That's a funny thing," Leach told me while walking back to the hotel the other afternoon. "I've seen it happen a number of times before. Some fellows can play on one side of the field and not the other. Remember Fred Clarke, one of the greatest outfielders who ever pulled on a glove? Well, Fred played center field for Pittsburgh and one day, through necessity, he moved over to right. In less than six innings he dropped three fly balls. Any other day he would have caught them in his hip pocket.

"Have you ever noticed how balls curve toward the foul line when they are hit to right field?" the Bee scout continued. "And, of course, they curve in the opposite direction when they go to left. But balls hit to center are generally straight and easier to judge. They seem to float out to you. Perhaps West can't judge those tricky curves in right."

Stengel would like nothing better than to have the husky West win himself a regular job in the Boston lineup. The manager has probably been more disappointed with Maxie, than with any other player in this camp. But Casey nurses a silent confidence that some day the boy will develop into an outstanding power hitter. He has the size, in wrists and shoulders, to drive balls as far as Johnny Mize, Joe Medwick and Mel Ott. And it may be that he needs only regular employment in the National League to bring out this talent.

West Trying Hard

West is trying hard to make the grade. His pride was noticeably injured when Stengel sent Buddy Hassett to right field. Max immediately announced that he could play center. It would be strange, at that, if the fellow who dropped easy fly balls in right field should eventually succeed Vince Di Maggio.

Tommy Leach also remembers an old accepted rule about outfielders that fails to hold water these days.

"When I was playing ball," the scout explained, "we never would put a left-hand thrower in left field. We figured that when he caught a ball over near the foul line—on the run—he had to turn around before he could throw it back to the infield. Also, when a left-hander was throwing to the plate from left field, his ball naturally curved toward the first base side of the diamond. So that to be accurate, he'd need to aim in the direction of the third base dugout in order to have his throw curve somewhere near home plate. However, they ignore this old theory in present-day baseball, so I guess we were just wasting our time."

Leach played with the Pirates when Honus Wagner was in his prime.

Had No Faults

"What a player he was," Tommy went on. "It was difficult to describe his greatness. It was easier to point out his faults, because he had none. When anyone asks me who was the greater, Cobb or Wagner, I ask them to tell me something that Cobb could do better than Wagner. They can't answer that one. But I'll tell you something that old Honus could do better than Cobb. He could field, and was equally at home in the outfield and infield."

As a matter of fact, so was Tommy Leach.

Sporting Around the Hub

East May Lose Major Golf Tourneys

Because major golfing centers, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, seem to have tired of championship events, major tournaments may in the future be held in outlying districts, Harold W. Pierce, Vice-President of the United States Golf Association, declared last night.

Speaking at the annual dinner and meeting of the M. G. A. service section and the Greenkeepers' Club of New England at the Brae Burn Country Club, Mr. Pierce said the decline in the size of galleries has led to a decline of the service section's revenue, and that inasmuch as the section was concerned in promoting better golfing conditions, championships might be awarded to cities in the Midwest such as St. Paul, Milwaukee, or Omaha, or to those in the South, such as Atlanta.

Mr. Pierce also said that the date of the national amateur may be changed to the latter part of August. In recent years, he said, it has been held in the middle of September, but rain has caused considerable trouble. Any change will come after this season is over.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Cincinnati Reds weren't fooling when they took the field against the Red Sox at Augusta yesterday . . . When the bats had been put away, it was found that they had shellacked the Sox by a score of 18-7 . . . The Reds now hold four decisions to Boston's two in their current spring series . . . Joe Heving, Emerson Dickman, and Wayman Kerksieck were Joe Cronin's balloon throwers . . . The rivals play at Columbia, S. C., today, with Grove and Wilson scheduled to face Thompson and Grissom . . . At Bradenton the Bees' Yannigans trounced the Regulars 14-4 behind the steady pitching of Milt Shoffner . . . Joe Sullivan worked the full nine innings for the regulars . . . Another intra-squad game will be played today in the finale.

♪ ♪ ♪

Extra train service for all patrons attending the Bruins-Toronto Stanley Cup play-off games will be operated by the Boston and Maine Railroad with service leaving the North Station 20 minutes after the end of each game no matter how late the hour or how long the overtime, it was announced last night.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics practice tonight and Friday in preparation for their last game of the season against Valleyfield at the Garden Saturday night. The O's will have to be at their peak to take the Braves, for in Jo Jo Grabowski, Jules Cholete, Bert Peer, and Theo Hamel, the Canadians have some of the best forwards in the league. Besides, the Braves will have their all-league goalie, Johnny Lascelles, in the net, and he has yet to have a poor night against the locals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's touring baseball nine lost to North Carolina 16-12 at Chapel Hill yesterday . . . Princeton lost its third straight game of the season when St. John's University of Brooklyn walloped two Tiger pitchers for 15 hits and 11 runs, while holding Princeton to 3 tallies . . . Vermont lost to Maryland at College Park, Md., by a score of 24-5.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston University ball team finally got outdoors. Coach Mel Collard led 22 candidates, including seven lettermen and eight members of last year's freshmen team, to Nickerson Field, Riverside, yesterday. The opening game will be played one week from today with Rhode Island State at Riverside. At the same time and at the same place, Coach Win Marling welcomed 32 candidates for the Terrier track team. Eleven veterans from last year's championship team reported.

♪ ♪ ♪

Entries for the B. A. A. Marathon April 19 swelled to 68 yesterday as 10 additional runners signified their intention of plodding from Hopkinton to Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Allen Greenwod, Jr., of Boston, a junior, has been elected to lead the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute varsity swimmers next year. . . . Harry W. Collier of New Haven, Conn., is the new captain of B. U.'s junior varsity crew. . . . Philip B. Harris of Walpole, N. H., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan golf team for this season. G. C.

B. U. Crew Shaping Up As Opening Race Nears

Although this is vacation week at Boston University, the Easter recess means little to the newly-recognized Terrier crew which is being sent through double workouts daily that include 10 miles of rowing in the morning and a similar distance again in the afternoon. This heavy program is due to the fact that the Terriers had no indoor work all winter and the conditioning is absolutely necessary.

With the opening race against Williams on May 6 only a month away, the Scarlet and White oarsmen are gradually taking shape as far as a starting boat is concerned.

Woodrow "Woody" Sholes will be coxswain. He has directed the unofficial crew for the past two years and hails from Newport, Rhode Island. Although he has had no previous experience, Jim Manning has classified him as one of the smartest coxswains he has ever coached.

Byron Woodman, a sophomore from Cambridge who stroked the crew last year, is by far the outstanding stroke on the squad. He is 5ft. 9½in. tall and weighs only 165 pounds. Despite this lack of weight, though, he has remarkable crew rhythm and is ideal for the position. He rowed at Browne and Nichols for three years and rowed on the Thames in London with the Browne and Nichols crew four years ago.

John Laurie of Haverhill, a senior who has rowed for the last two years, has been rowing No. 7 and will probably be moved to No. 5. He is 6 feet tall and weighs 180 pounds. The reason for the shift is due to the fact that Alfred LaRose, a freshman from Holyoke, who stands 6ft. 3in. and weighs 200 pounds, had position No. 1. Despite his lack of crew experience he shaped up as a natural, but when crew was officially recognized at Boston University a few weeks ago, it made LaRose, who is a freshman, automatically ineligible for competition.

Capt. Jim Conlan from Cambridge, who was the prime instigator for crew at Boston University, has been rowing No. 3, but will move to No. 7. He is 5ft. 10½in. tall, weighs 165 pounds, and is a junior. He also was a member of the Browne and Nichols crew that rowed in England four years ago.

Don Guy, a senior from New Haven, Connecticut, and a transfer from Dartmouth, appears best in No. 6. He has had no previous experience, but looks exceptionally promising. He is 6ft. 2½in. tall and weighs 185 pounds.

Burton Carr, a junior from North Adams, appears set in the No. 4 spot. He rowed last year on the unofficial crew. He is 6 ft. tall and weighs 185 pounds.

With Conlan moving from the 3 spot to No. 7, Garland Patteson, who was apparently slated for the bow, has checked into the No. 3 spot. He is a senior from Wellesley Hills and has been on the crew for the last two years. He is 6ft. 2in. tall and weighs 185 pounds.

Harold Liftshitz, a sophomore from New Britain, Connecticut, who was on the crew last year, will row No. 2. He is 6ft. 2in. tall and weighs 175 pounds.

Ted Laputka from Hazelton, Pennsylvania, who rowed No. 5 last year, is now being worked at bow. He is 6ft. 2in. tall and weighs 180 pounds.

These boys loom as starters against Williams, but in just what spot some of them will row has yet to be determined. Experiments will continue all this week before any definite choice will be made.

Syracuse Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Syracuse University will attempt something new in its area April 28 when the Orange sponsors an invitation intercollegiate golf tournament at the Bellevue course, one of the best upstate layouts. Five-man teams are expected from Colgate, Hamilton, St. Lawrence, Rochester, Niagara, Buffalo, St. Bonaventure and Syracuse. The competition will be 36 holes of medal play, low four scores of each team counting.

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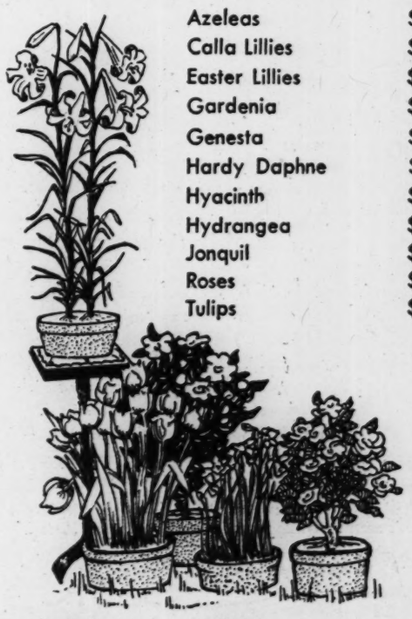

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Holy Land in Flower—As a Natural Rock Garden

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Breath of Flowers Is Sweeter in the Air

This Fragrance Lingers in the Memory of Visitors to Palestine

Floral Voices of the Holy Land

By Harriet-Louise Patterson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bacon in his essay "Of Gardens" writes: "The breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (where it comes and goes, like the warbling of music), than in the hand."

How true it is! My memories of the actual flowers of the Holy Land are less vivid than that of their fragrance, wafted to me on the sigh of the wind. I shall never forget Lydda and the sweetness of the morning fragrance of dewy orange blossoms; or lovely April ushered through my Nazareth window by the piping songs of waking birds, the rush of orange sweetness, and the scent of new-blown roses in a garden just below; or the smell of waking earth mingling with the bursting flowers in the high Judean hills.

In April not far from cypress-clad Ain Karem, I have seen the green Judean hills dotted with dazzling white crags and waving ribbons of roads, covered with a carpet of flowers of red, blue, gold, and even purple, mingling indiscriminately and blending beautifully. The purple blossoms—what could they be which Arab children beside the train bed are hugging to their bosoms waiting for an opportunity to throw into open train windows? Finally through the air comes flying a tightly massed bunch of purple with no green, and lingering on the air the plaintive cry: "Baksheesh." Cyclamen blossoms! rich in fragrance growing in the world's most perfect rock garden.

Palestine is a stone-ridden land. A traveler comes upon combinations of flowers and stones here arranged for all the world like intentional rock gardens. From the middle of March through May a brilliant procession of new friends peep their heads above the sod, filling nooks and crannies, softening the hard lines of this countryside.

Sweet-smelling cyclamen flourish in this rock-garden world not just as beautiful wild flowers, "hannun," but for their utility. "Cyclamen persicum" has a tuberous root employed in making soap, hence it is called "Shepherd's soap." But a hungary Bedouin has been known to enjoy a lunch on the tuberous root.

Small Adonis Palaestina

My first morning in Jerusalem in 1935, shortly after I was comfortably settled in the magnificent "Y" building, the matron came to my door with a bouquet. So very, very tiny were the brilliant faces of red; eight perfect petals around a cluster of black stamens; no need for fern because a fennel-like foliage enfolded them. A small bouquet, but it made me think of a jolly Christmas tree lit up with all red balls and lights, a flowered Christmas tree.

In the Holy Land they call these abundant flowers: "Pheasant's eye." "Ain el Biss" is the Arab name, which means "Cat's eye," which doesn't fit the flower at all. Perhaps you will plant some "Adonis palaestina" at home in your rock garden.

Throughout Galilee, maidenhair fern grows abundantly between rocks and along the roadway. "Linum flavum," flax, was cultivated in Canaan before the Israelites settled there, it is said. The limestone hills of Galilee are painted with its yellow blossoms, whole hillsides of these dainty, fragile flowers growing wild.

I came down over the long road from the Sea of Galilee but stopped shortly before reaching Nazareth at the red-roofed, white hospice perched on the fertile wooded hills above the plain of Esdraelon. I had passed orchards of olive trees, high hedges of cacti, fields of wheat and barley, and entered from a flower-lined roadway of scarlet tulips, purple gladiolus, blue iris, orange crowfoot (Ranunculus asiaticus), into this haven of peace which gives the moment of silence which is needed by every visitor to Palestine.

"Let All the Earth Keep Silence"

After resting briefly in my little room, I came down into the patio to meet some friends and to enjoy not only the simple food but the fragrance of new-blown roses, blossoming orange trees beyond white pillars, pink geraniums luxuriating in emptied oil cans, glimpses of fading blue sky above the trees, and the chirping of birds settling down for the night. Later, walking to the patio entrance which opens into the rose garden filled with many varieties that we know at home, we saw the lengthening shadows of the cypress trees that guard the far corners of this garden blend into twilight. The sun plunged in gold beyond the dim crest of the western hills. And then the stars were lighted, and night's purple silences stole gently round us fraught with memories. There, looking between the cypress trees, I saw the hill above Nazareth-town, curved against the horizon, silent, to us a holy place, a place for meditation. It seemed as if Habakkuk's words: "The Lord is in his holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before him" had come alive for me.

There are six of these articles. The fifth will appear soon.

The Unpressed Pleated Skirt Is the Interesting Touch on This Crisp, Man-Tailored Frock of Cruisaline. It Is Printed on Copen, Gray, Lilac, Green, and Pink Grounds. A Practical Frock to Wear on Board a Southbound Ship. At Least One Shirtwaist Dress Is a Must in Milady's Cruise Wardrobe.

Through the Editor's Window

Friendships Across the Years

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elsewhere on this page today is an article recording some of the comments of European and British youth concerning their parents, their homes, their workaday world, and international relationships. It does not pretend to be a survey of any completeness, but because we humans are always interested in tabulations and symposiums, it can set us thinking. Its presence on the Women's Page, rather than on the Education Page, is an urgent reminder that we women, through our homes, our clubs, and our businesses, give more consideration to our young people.

That some of them feel a sense of separation from the older generation is of course a familiar complaint However, the swift changes of modern times tend to accentuate this sense of separation, especially in countries where the old traditions have been swept into the discard by new political ideologies. In the United States, where the more formal relationship between parents and children has long since given way, the transition has not been as sharp. Comradeship, and a certain amount of give and take still considered horrifying by the old guard but really more adjustable to modern conditions, has largely taken its place. In both the Old World and the New we might ask ourselves: What are we doing to develop a wholesome comradeship with the young people of our acquaintance? The only right modern relationship with our young people is, of course, founded on a genuine mutual respect and love. We of the older generation have more often than not demanded mouth-honor from young people in return for what we considered protection of them, whereas what we should be winning from them and giving to them goes far more deeply into the realities.

A rather wide acquaintance among young people has ever convinced me of their freedom from a false sense of separation between girls and boys when it comes to participation in business. Young people are on the whole very fair minded. For example, in the United States, where co-education is the rule, boys see no reason why girls should not enter any vocational fields in which they can get jobs, and go ahead in any way they can. It is fair to note, however, that this is largely a result of the teaching their more progressive elders have given them. How the next generation will react in certain countries where the teaching is again changed to former attitudes towards girls remains to be seen.

Young people of every generation largely reflect the thought and opinion of the more advanced of their elders. If the times are compact, the advance is less noticeable, and therefore the difference between youth and adult less marked. In our times social changes are so sharp as to bewilder even the elders! The adjustment between the more progressive of the young and the more conservative of the elders is therefore particularly challenging.

In international relations I think many of us are tempted to wish the elders would give way to youth. Young people are likely to see international relations entirely in terms of friendships. This is not new, though modern advance in communication has deepened it. Young men, even in the midst of wars, have always made friends across enemy lines. Young people, unless pumped full of prejudice by their elders, are naturally friendly—and even then, too, sometimes. I wish we could let them have more to say in affairs of State. Perhaps if we learn to give them a surer part in building the ideals of our homelife, and to consider them more in our business houses, they will gradually take a more active part in our governments. But it is our job to protect them from mass movements, from an indoctrination of willful adult ideas.

And why not begin by building into our personal experience a deepening friendship with at least one young person—or if we ourselves are of the younger generation, the other way around, someone who has been on this globe more years. We might, where possible, too, start within our own family, and thus begin where evidently the need is greatest.

A Wednesday Column

The Young People in Your Home

Do You Know What They Think? Here Is a Sample

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friends:

I have been making inquiries concerning the attitude of present-day youth towards its home and its place in society and the world. I have been in direct touch with friends in nine European countries, sending them questions and asking them to have these answered by young people of roughly between the ages of 18 and 25.

Such an investigation could, I was aware, cover only a small minority of the young people in the various countries chosen. I asked, however, that it should include at least a representative minority, and the answers I received came from people of leisure, workers in offices, students of law and of medicine, young married people, professional workers—all, or nearly all of them of the middle classes.

Youth—as I saw it revealed in the replies to my questions—is entirely honest. It is self-confident without being actually conceited. It has no pose. It is—and this, to me, was really surprising in view of the fact that replies came from countries differing widely in political outlook—inclined to think along similar lines.

Take for example, youth's attitude to its immediate elders. My question in regard to the relationship between young people and their parents revealed an almost identical point of view. Youth feels a sense of separation. With the possible exceptions of Holland and Switzerland, every country said the same. It was not a separation, they said, in the way of friendship—parents are regarded as "good comrades." It was a separation of ideas.

Kept Own Counsel

Youth thinks that parents "just don't understand." Being products of an entirely different age, parents are liable, with the best will in the world, to misconstrue confidences. And confidences are, on this account, reserved largely for people other than parents, and for places other than the home.

British youth propounded between them various theories for the lack of family unity. For one thing, parents forget that children grow up, they said. Moreover, they are apt to reach cut and dried views in regard to young people with whom they believe themselves familiar. Several young British people confessed that, rather than hurt their parents' feelings—because really they regarded their parents with "the greatest forbearance, restraint, toleration and respect"—they purposely kept their opinions to themselves.

Generous Attitude

On the other hand, youth does not blame the older generation for presenting to it a world of such profound difficulty as it now has to face. The older generation, it generously affirms, itself inherited difficulty. A suggestion that money might, perhaps, have been spent in the past more profitably upon education than upon guns, came from a young Dutch chemist, and the idea was supported by a girl from Germany, who added that, in her opinion, the girls of her nation had not been given a sufficiently definite goal.

British youth appeared to think that the older generation, animated by a "Victorian narrow mindedness," had shown too great an interest in profit-making and too small a desire to balance justly the affairs of Europe. But they confessed, with characteristic honesty, their inability to say that youth is doing much to improve matters.

Taken as a whole, youth does not blame its parents. But then, youth does not look back. The present is important. Life is new, and if something good cannot be made of it, youth itself is prepared to take the blame.

I also asked a series of questions on how youth regards the world of business. And here I discovered an unexpectedly definite turn-ower in outlook. In only the most isolated instances did I find any relic of the old idea that men and women should pursue their activities in separate, watertight compartments.

Prefer Home Life

Young men and women want to work together. They want to co-operate. This does not mean that most young women wish to abandon home life, nor that most young men wish them to abandon it. In certain countries—Norway, Sweden, and among the Lettish population of Latvia in particular—"careers" are looked upon with supreme favor, but there seems little doubt that, taken on the whole, the girls of European countries prefer home life to business life whenever it is economically possible.

The answers I received stressed this in nearly every case, but they stressed, too, the point that men and women should be closer in future than they have been hitherto. "They are complementary." "Together, they provide a pool of ideas," were among the remarks sent to me—and there were many of a similar kind. One young Englishman summed matters up. "The combination of the complementary male and female qualities necessarily ensures a practical working democracy," he said. A girl from France added "a mixed double is more interesting than a single."

Personal Approach

Answers to my questions in regard to youth's attitude to international affairs—provided, as was to be expected, opinions of a slightly less uniform kind. Even here, however, it seems that youth is by no means as divided as one might suppose.

The young people of certain countries—Switzerland, Norway and Sweden in particular—denied, without heat, that anything useful could come of a totalitarian régime. From Great Britain came suggestions that security might lie in the drawing together of nations, in the establishment of democracy, in the possession of progressive government, in moral strength.

But international relationships, to the young person, appear less as a matter of policy than as a matter of personality. It seems, that is, that the young person is less inclined to ask "How is society to be benefited?" than "How can I benefit society?" and for the reason that, unlike his comrades of the older generation, he is capable—even with Europe in the melting-pot—of contemplating affairs without real concern.

Youth is plainly not afraid of the future. It is plainly possessed of a fund of optimism whereby it is persuaded that, whatever the older generation may cherish in the way of foreboding, youth itself sees more clearly, is more assured. Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

Our continental newsletter from Miss Lovell appears the first Wednesday of each month.

What to Take on a Cruise

For That 11-Day Trip to Bermuda Here Is an Outfit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Editor:

I am contemplating an 11-day cruise to Bermuda in May of this year, and would very much appreciate seeing in the Monitor an article covering the necessary clothes for such a trip. We are only going to be on the Island two days, and the rest of the time on the boat.

I would like to know what kind of shoes I should take, how many formal gowns, whether sweaters and skirts are all right or not, and just how many different kinds of outfits I will need. (Mrs.) E. H. M.

* * *

As the reply may interest many, we asked our New York Fashion Correspondent to answer in detail, and here is her advice.—Editor of the Women's Page.

* * *

New York

Although in May the air and the sea will be warm throughout the day, cool winds will blow up at night, for which you must provide a coat. In camel hair you are likely to find just the model you need in a slim but easy garment that will pack well and can be tossed about without injury. Mohair is another good material for a sports coat.

A two-piece dress that looks like a jacket suit is a practical costume for going on board. Why? Because its appearance is tailored and it does not call for a blouse, thus eliminating the additional warmth and additional fuss caused by an extra garment. A black-and-white shepherd check in spun rayon or rayon jersey, is a good choice, for these materials are crush resistant and cool, yet they tailor neatly. For the reason that beige and brown are smart with black, your natural camel hair coat, when needed, will look well with the outfit, and can be tied in by means of a beige flower on the lapel or an ecru and brown scarf tucked into the neck of the frock, and by wearing brown oxfords or pumps, beige gloves and bag, and, perhaps, a black sailor with a beige veil, or a turban that twists together black or some tone of the brown color family.

For Ship Activities

By the second day the weather will be definitely warm and ship activities in full swing. If you are going to take the part of an athlete, you will need two or more playsuits. A good type is a one-piece costume comprising shorts and a shirt-waist top, and a separate skirt that buttons on at the waistband. One of them could be a plaid gingham, with a reversible skirt, one side of which matched and the other side of which was a plain fabric that picked up a tone in the plaid. A second suit could be made of hopsacking and wear a bias-pleated matching skirt. Another type of playsuit is of blue denim and instead of adding a skirt, provides overalls, which may be ruffled and trimmed in a very feminine fashion.

If you intend to play only the role of spectator, you can dispense with these, and you will need for deck wear the same kind of dresses that are suitable for shore excursions and stop-overs. These are shirtwaist frocks and they are attractive when made in white or pastel acetate, in shirting silk in candy stripes, in gingham, chambray, or any sports material that tailors well. Variety can be given to them if one or more can be found with an accompanying "apron." These are detachable overskirts, contrasted with the skirt in color and fabric, or made of a twin fabric, which fasten in front or at the back and flare away from their waistline-closing so as to show the skirt.

Skirt and sweaters are also an important type of costume for these same occasions. A flannel, cashmere, or sheer wool skirt may ensemble a variety of sweaters, pullons, cardigans, and lumberjacks, whose various colors and styles multiply indefinitely the value of the skirt.

Whether you are an active sport woman or only a spectator, you will want for the deck shoes with crepe-rubber soles and flat heels.

Suitable for Evening

Afternoon dresses are useless, but it is the habit to change for dinner after the first night out and at hotels. Therefore, a minimum of three long-skirted frocks is desirable. Choose them in light colors, for southern seas and landscapes are not flattering to dark shades. They have a way of swallowing them up and throwing them into the aesthetic discard!

The type of dinner dress composed of a gypsy skirt and a lingerie blouse is up-to-the-minute. Equally so and more practical for packing are the same skirts with sweaters hand-knit of linen yarn in somewhat fancy patterns. Lace basques are a third alternative, all of which unite to create variety at a low cost in both money and packing space. A one-piece dress with a flared skirt and a shirtwaist top with little girl collar and other naive touches, is a second acceptable type. Crush-resistant linen, spun-rayon, shantung, jersey, and net are among the materials in fashion's spotlight which are resistant to dampness and pack well. Cotton and linen sheers are at the top of the mode, but more difficult to keep fresh and far more bulky in their styling.

However, if you dance, you will need sheer frocks of the romantic school and will just have to provide space for them. Little jackets that are interchangeable add charm and protection on deck.

Sandal Shod

Sandals with open toes and heels are a "must" for evening. The majority are fashioned in fabrics, many printed; but they can be bought in white and dyed to match the frock or some one of its colors. Gold and silver kidskin are also worn. The number needed depends on the cleverness with which the dresses are chosen with respect to colors that permit the wearing of one pair with a number of costumes.

If you are a swimmer, you will need for the ship's pool and the ocean one swim suit or preferably two of them, of satin lastex, made with a complete half- or quarter-skirt, flat like a panel. Maillots are not favored this season. Bermuda is conservative, too, and does not like backless halter types.

Dressmaker suits for strolling on the beach are made with form-fitting tops of elasticised fabrics and flared skirts, often ruffled and very fancy. Instead of a robe, I believe you would like a wrap-around skirt to button quickly at your waist. Skirts are new and becoming. Beach sandals, a soft, commodious bag, and some kind of head protection are essential. If you don't mind strong sunshine, you will find head kerchiefs delightful, but if you dislike glare a hat of the sombrero shape, but made of fabric and capable of being unbuttoned and laid flat in a suit case, will be far more comfortable. H. J. K.

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Boston Amusements—Rush of New Films Due at End of Week

Durbin Picture Starts Pre-Easter Procession

In the movies, the week before Easter like the week before Christmas is marked by days of dullness followed by a burst of activity. This year will be no exception to the rule The first-run houses are extending the runs of their current attractions so that they can blossom forth with shiny new features at the end of the week.

There are some exceptions to the rule. The Keith Memorial, which already has a fortnight's engagement to its credit in "Love Affair," changed its billing last night with preview showings of "Three Smart Girls Grow Up" and "The Flying Irishman."

The former, of course, is a sequel to "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin, Charles Winninger Nella Walker, Nan Grey, and Ernest Cossart continuing in their parts; and with Helen Parrish, Bob Cummings, and William Lundigan joining the company. Miss Deanna spends most of her time in the story trying to straighten out the love affairs of her two sisters. But she manages to find opportunity to sing four songs: "Invitation to the Dance," by Weber, with a special arrangement by Charles Henderson; "The Last Rose of Summer," from Flotow's opera, "Martha"; "La Capinera" (The Wren), by Sir Julius Benedict, and "Because," by Edward Teschemacher and Guy D'Hardelot The director of the picture is Henry Koster.

"The Flying Irishman" is the story of Douglas Corrigan from his early youth until he flew across the Atlantic to Dublin. Paul Kelly, Robert Armstrong, Eddie Quillan, and Donald MacBride are in the cast

From Mark Twain

At the State and Orpheum, the opening day, which normally falls on a Thursday, is being postponed to Saturday. The incoming double bill includes Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's production of "Huckleberry Finn" and "Blondie Meets the Boss."

In the movie version of Mark Twain's story, Mickey Rooney will have his first solo starring part. In the cast with him will be Walter Connolly, William Frawley, Rex Ingram, Lynne Carver, Jo Ann Sayers, Minor Watson, and Elizabeth Risdon. River sequences of the story were filmed on location on the Sacramento River, and the river steamboats and villages are said to be authentic copies of the originals.

"Blondie Meets the Boss" is the second in a series of comedies based on a comic strip. The principal players are Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Simms.

Czech Record

"Crisis," a documentary film of events in Czecho-Slovakia between the annexation of Austria and the Munich Pact, will be shown at the Trans-Lux beginning Friday. The picture begins with traveling shots of Hradcany Castle in Prague as if it were a travelogue. Then, it goes behind the travelogue to show the life of the Czech people, their industries, their culture, their national festivals, and the mounting tide of propaganda in the Sudeten region.

Alexander Hackenschmied, camera man for "Crisis," is the same Czech photographer from whom March of Time bought most of its Czech newsreel coverage during the September crisis

Herbert Kline, American director of "Crisis," presents the facts, and tries to analyze them and to interpret the character and spirit of the people.

Mr. Kline and his associates worked with the co-operation of the Czech Government, and in the Sudeten regions, were required to present their credentials at each of the Brown Houses before they could take any pictures. In one instance, miners whom they were trying to photograph, staged a sit down strike in honor of the Storm Troopers sent to accompany the director and his crew.

Most of the time, the Nazis were too busy to pay much attention to the "Crisis" crew. In Aussig, Mr Kline wanted to film a Brown House meeting. The Nazis told him the meeting was going to be very important. Mr. Kline and Mr. Hackenschmied suggested that the room was rather poorly lighted for so important a meeting, and added that if the Nazis would let them take pictures of the event, they would buy new lighting equipment for them. The officials agreed and the "Crisis" crew furnished them with new equipment and photographed the scenes now in the film.

Mr. Kline remained in Prague until six weeks after Munich. There he cut his film and showed it to Vincent Sheean, who was Prague correspondent in those days for American newspapers. Mr. Sheean, who has consistently rejected offers to write for the screen in Hollywood, offered to do the narrative for "Crisis." It is this commentary that is now spoken from the screen by the Group Theater actor Leif Erickson.

Ballet Back-Stage

For the remainder of the week, the Fine Arts is showing an all-Disney program, and on Sunday it will open with another French film, "Ballerina," by Jean Benoit-Levy. Like M. Benoit-Levy's previous film, "La Maternelle," the new picture is a study of childhood, in this instance among the "petits rats," the young dancers of the ballet of the Paris Opera.

The children are not professional actors, but genuine members of the ballet. None of them have ever appeared in a film before.

To his portrait of a child, M. Benoit-Levy has added the mise-en-scene of the ballet, photographed after Degas, as the natural setting for his child dancers. As such, "Ballerina" is said to be the first film to go back stage at the ballet and recreate on the screen the life of its dancers. It also marks the film debut of Mia Slavenska, ballerina of the Monte Carlo Ballet.

Colorful West

At the Metropolitan the current bill is being continued through Friday. The two features opening on Friday will be "Dodge City" (Errol Flynn, Olivia DeHavilland, Ann Sheridan, Bruce Cabot), and "The Adventures of Jane Arden," first of a series based on a comic strip. Rosella Towne, William Gargan, and Benny Rubin will have the chief parts in the latter film.

"Dodge City" is a Western yarn, dealing with the period when the city from which it takes its name became a great cattle shipping center. The plot turns on the struggle between the sheriff (Mr. Flynn) and the lawless group who had been in control of the community. Michael Curtiz directed, and besides those already mentioned the cast will include Frank McHugh, Alan Hale, Henry Travers, and Victor Jory. The film has been photographed in Technicolor.

Homespun Humors

Two new pictures are promised for the Paramount and Fenway, beginning tomorrow. One of them is "I'm From Missouri," with Bob Burns and a cast including Gladys Geoge, Patricia Morison, Judith Barrett, E. E. Clive, and Gene Lockhart. The story is about a Missouri mule trader who goes to England to find out why the market for mules has fallen off.

"Inside Story," the second film on the bill, is a melodrama about two reporters who are assigned to find New York's "loneliest girl," but do not dare to print the story when they have found her. Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers, and Chick Chandler are in the cast.

Studies From 'Ballerina'
French film to be seen Sunday at the Fine Arts.

Short Features

Two travelogues will feature the program at the South Station Theater starting Friday. The first is one of the Fitzpatrick color series, "Singapore and Jahore," and the second, a Graham McNamee trip to "Rio de Janeiro". Other films include the Turnesa family in "Brother Golfers"; "Inside the White House"; two color cartoons, and the latest newsreels.

Buck and Bubbles

The vaudeville bill starting Thursday at the Keith-Boston will be headed by Buck and Bubbles, and will include Valentine Vox and Emily Walters, ventriloquists; Richards Andrienne Dancers;; "Kampus Kapers," a miniature musical revue. Rhythm Revelers; the Larosa Sisters; Harmonica Fools; and the Kitaros, European acrobats.

The two films on the bill will be "Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Dr. William Beebe's undersea adventures in "Titans of the Deep."

News of Music

To Play 'Lost Brahms Trio'

The first American performance of a newly-discovered Trio in A major, attributed to Brahms, will take place on April 12, at Steinert Hall in Boston, under the auspices of the Malkin Conservatory of Music. Nicolas Slonimsky will be the pianist, Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Joseph Malkin, cellist.

The Trio was discovered in Bonn in 1924, but was not published until last autumn. It was apparently written when Brahms was 20 years old. The manuscript bears no signature, and is obviously a copy from the original.

Ralph Lawton

Ralph Lawton, American pianist, who was heard in Jordan Hall last year, returns to that auditorium for a recital on Monday evening, April 24. Mr. Lawton has been heard in recital in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and the Scandinavian countries and has appeared as soloist with the Vienna Philharmonic, the London Symphony and the Paris Philharmonic. In 1934 Mr. Lawton played at the Salzburg Festival with the Vienna Philharmonic under Richard Strauss.

Commonwealth Orchestra

The Commonwealth Federal Orchestra and Chorus of the Federal Music Project will sing the "Beatitudes" of César Franck at the Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday afternoon, April 16. This is the second in a series by the Federal Music Project and is a part of the Museum's Appreciation of Music program.

Composers Forum

The April meeting of the Composers' Forum Laboratory of the Federal Music Project will be held Friday evening, April 14, at Faelten Hall. The program will be presented by the Federal Forum String Quartet, the Boston Federal Madrigal Singers under the direction of Earl Widener, and the Misses Hazel Hallett and Edith Smalley, pianists.

The works of the following composers will be presented: Louis Gottschalk (1829-1869), Charles C. Perkins (1823-1886), J. C. D. Parker (1828-1916) and contemporary composers: Joseph Wagner, Herbert Inch, and Walter Helfer.

'Sources of Painting' Show in Final Week

One more week remains in which visitors to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts may see the current exhibition, "The Sources of Modern Painting," arranged by the Institute of Modern Art. This exhibition has attracted 47,656 persons to the museum in the last month. Modern paintings are displayed beside earlier prototypes in such a way as to make clear the major influences on the art of our day, namely, prehistoric art, ancient art, Japanese prints, the decorative arts, European painting, and the mechanical world. The exhibition will remain on view through Easter Sunday.

Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings
In "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," now on the screen at the Keith Memorial

News of the Stage

Signed for "Paris" Revue

Jean Sablon, French singer, has been signed for a featured part in the Shubert revue, "Streets of Paris," which is scheduled to open at the Shubert Theater in Boston on May 22 for try-out engagement before going into New York. He will sail from France within a fortnight. In New York it is said that Luella Gear will decide before the end of the week whether or not to accept one of the parts.

"Wuthering Heights"

Besides being produced as a film, preparations are under way for a stage version of "Wuthering Heights" to be given some weeks after the picture opens. The film is due to reach New York on April 14. The proposed play production is now in the hands of Robert Henderson, of the Ann Arbor Festival, and Harry Young. The novel has been dramatized by Randolph Carter.

Miss Cornell and Others

Katharine Cornell and S. N. Behrman's "No Time for Comedy" were in Louisville, Ky., Monday evening continuing their preparatory tour toward New York. . . . "Pins and Needles" will reach its six hundredth performance Saturday night. The one hundredth performance of "The White Steed" will be given this evening.

Onlookers

Czech and Slovak Children
As the film, "Crisis," coming to the Trans-Lux Friday, shows them at last summer's Sokol.

Mickey Rooney in 'Huckleberry Finn'
Scheduled to appear on the screen at the State and Orpheum Saturday

Noted Players in 'Pinafore'

The first performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore" was given in New York City on Feb. 4, 1879, at the Standard Theater by the James A. Duff Company, who presented a pirated version of the opera on that date. The authorized presentation did not occur until Dec. 1 of the same year at the Fifth Avenue Theater on Broadway near Twenty-ninth Street, when William S. Gilbert appeared on the stage as one of the sailors and Alfred Cellier conducted the opera.

The authentic lyrics and music gave an impetus to the success already established. Children's "H. M. S. Pinafore" companies were organized, negro troupes started, church choirs inaugurated—until at one time there were 997 companies presenting "H. M. S. Pinafore" simultaneously all over this country

Its original presentation at the Opera Comique, London, on May 25, 1878, was not a success. Arthur S. Sullivan, then conducting popular concerts with a symphony orchestra at Covent Garden, agreed with Richard D'Oyly Carte to incorporate an overture of "Pinafore" airs on his program, and to play several of the airs at every encore, thus popularizing the music. Mrs. Richard D'Oyly Carte publicly affirmed that the partnership of Gilbert and Sullivan would have ended with "Pinafore" had its enormous success in America and its growth in popularity through the Covent Garden concerts not changed a failure into a theatrical gold mine.

Its first presentation in America occurred at the Boston Museum, Boston, on Nov. 25, 1878, with an all American cast. Many prominent actors and actresses began their careers with a Gilbert and Sullivan association. Marie Wainwright was the original "Josephine" in America; Sadie Martinot, the original "Hebe" and Lizzie Harold the original "Buttercup." In 1879, Mrs. Fiske then known as Minnie Maddern sang "Ralph Rackstraw" in a juvenile company of "H. M. S. Pinafore" under the management of R. M. Hooley of Chicago.

William Collier made his debut as "Sir Joseph Porter" in the same operetta, and Lillian Russell abandoned a lucrative choir position to become a chorus girl in Edward E. Rice's "Pinafore" company Grace Filkins first appeared on the stage as "Josephine" in "Pinafore," and Charlotte Tittell sang "Hebe." In 1882, Julia Marlowe made her first stage appearance as a sailor in the "Pinafore" chorus, and later played "Sir Joseph Porter." Jessie Bartlett Davis made her professional debut as "Buttercup," and Della Fox made hers when seven as the Midshipmite. Billie Barlow made her first stage appearance in this opera, and Henry E. Dixey played "Sir Joseph Porter." Annie Russell was one of the many "Josephines."

Emma Abbott, Fritzi Scheff Christie MacDonald, Alice Brady Fay Templeton, and Grace Von Studdiford have appeared in "Pinafore." Actors who have appeared as "Sir Joseph Porter" include George Grossmith (the original "Sir Joseph"), well known on both sides of the Atlantic; Richard Mansfield Jefferson De Angelis, Fred Wright, Digby Bell, DeWolf Hopper, Frank Daniels, Henry A. Lytton, Raymond Hitchcock, Frank Moulan, Joseph Herbert, John Cherry, Frank Deshon, Charles H. Drew, Lupine Lane Edwin Stevens, George Boniface, Jr., Milton Aborn, Robinson Newbold, Robert Pitkin, Warren Lee Terry, and now Martyn Green.

Ruth St. Denis to Give Lecture-Demonstration

Ruth St. Denis will give a public lecture and demonstration on "Dance as Spiritual Expression," in John Hancock Hall on the evening of April 12 as an extra item in the Rhythmic Activities Course sponsored by Boston University School of Education. Her lecture will be followed by presentation of "Stained Glass Windows—The Madonna" and a question period.

Other dancers and critics to speak in the course will include: Hans Wiener, April 10; Dr. Bess M. Mensendieck, April 17; Miriam Winslow, April 24; Grace L. Enders, May 1; Anatole Chujoy, May 8; Moses Smith and Beatrice L. Bowry, May 15; John Martin, May 22

Colman in Kipling Film

Ronald Colman will be starred in the William A. Wellman production of Rudyard Kipling's story, "The Light That Failed." Colman will be seen in the role of Dick Heldar, London newspaper artist who joined the British expedition to rescue Gordon at Khartum in 1885. Colman's last screen appearance was in Frank Lloyd's production of "If I Were King." The actor is scheduled to report to the studio for work early in June.

New Guild Of Artists Holds Show

By Dorothy Adlow

At the New Gallery of the Boston Art Club, on the first floor, there is on exhibition a selection of paintings by members of a newly-formed organization, the Bay State Artists' Guild. Most of the members have been at work on the Index of Design of the Federal Art Project. But at the Art Club they are showing work which they do for themselves outside the Project. Here is the creative effort of craftsmen who are accustomed to subordinate their fancy to utmost objectivity.

Here, detached from discipline, the contributors have personal styles and temperaments, and varying tendencies. Once they are permitted to be subjective, they follow individual paths.

The exhibition is a rather miscellaneous collection of average works. It includes some decorative paintings on glass by Gouri Ivonov-Ranov, some carefully-made miniatures on ivory by Harriet Draper, some attractive and meticulously-wrought pictures by H. H. Hyde, who has shown that the Index of Design technique can be adapted very pleasingly to pictures of her own creative pattern. There are some appealing pictures by Anthony Melici, a scene of springtime by Wynna Wright, a view of the storm-swept New England coast by Lloyd Wesley Broome, who is President of the Guild. There are water colors and adaptations from Japanese prints among other exhibits.

Guild of Boston Artists

Leslie P. Thompson, N. A., is showing portraits at The Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street. A former teacher at the Boston Museum School, Mr. Thompson clings with craftsmanship and fortitude to the outstanding tenets of the Boston tradition. His portraits include straightforward naturalistic likenesses, painted with assurance and topographic perfection. Mr. Thompson does not aim so much for personal character and surrounding atmospheric quality as he does for clear, well-defined recording of the image of the model. He is to be credited with superb capacity for that kind of painting.

He dwells to such an extent upon naturalism that he often ignores the assertive and ornate portentialities of color. Occasionally he shows more interest in pattern or hue or vivid effect, and in such portraits the requirements of verisimilitude are not heeded with such precision Anyone who wishes to see an eminent exponent of a school of painting, which has been weakened greatly by the perfection of the camera and the radical trends away from naturalism in contemporary painting, should visit the Guild.

Amusements

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JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO TH., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-8270. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:40
Daily Mats Easter Wk.: Apr. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
"Spasms of endless laughter. —Winchell
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50 St. Evgs. 8:30 Evs. $1.10-$3.30 exc Sat., April 10 and hols Mats. Wednesday Thursday and Saturday
William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER TAMARA MARY MARTIN BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL, W. 45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Mon. (Apr. 10)
"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS WED AND SAT. 2:40
"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs 8:40 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
"I have seen this show four times and still cry with laughter." Robert Benchley, New Yorker
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way Mats. Thurs. Sat. & Easter Mon. at 2:40
Ethel MERMAN and Jimmy DURANTE in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
MAJESTIC W. 44 St. Clr 6-8730 Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat., Easter Mon. 2:30 $1.10 to $2.75
A Must! "Shines like a good deed in a naughty world —Atkinson, Times
THE AMERICAN WAY with FREDRIC MARCH and 400 persons
ENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center 49th St. & 6th Ave —Columbus 5-5474 Evgs. 8:40 55c, $1.10 $1.65, $2.20 $2.75, $3.30 Mats Wed Sat & Easter Mon. 55c to $2.20
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance." The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. Phn. 6-9220 Evgs. 8:30 55c to $3.30 Mats Wed and Sat. 2:30 Extra Matinee Easter Monday April 10

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
DEANNA DURBIN
NAN GREY • HELEN PARRISH
3 SMART GIRLS GROW UP
ROBERT CUMMINGS CHARLES WINNINGER WILLIAM LUNDIGAN
PLUS 2nd FEATURE
DOUGLAS (Wrong Way) CORRIGAN in The FLYING IRISHMAN

SHUBERT Beg. NEXT MON Seats Now
Maurice EVANS' "HAMLET" (IN ITS ENTIRETY)
Nightly, except Wed. & Sat. Evs. at 7. Mats at 1.
"HENRY IV" Mr. Evans FALSTAFF
Wed. and Sat. Matinees at 2:30
Evs. $1.10-$3.30 Wed. Mat. 55-$2.20 Sat. Mat. .55-$2.75

NOW • METROPOLITAN PLUS:
Yes, my darling daughter
Priscilla Lane • Jeffrey Lynn
Torchy Blane in CHINATOWN
Glenda Farrell Barton MacLane

JORDAN HALL Thurs., April 6 8:30 P. M.
Robert Lawrence Wurr presents
MACK HARRELL Baritone
Resvd. Seats $1.65, $1.10, 75c (Tax Inc.)
Box Office Open 10:30 to 5:30 Daily

SOUTH STATION
The Original GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY!
• 10 OTHER SUBJECTS •
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
REVIEW — Today Only
Jeanette MacDonald — Nelson Eddy
"NAUGHTY MARIETTA"
Joan Crawford — Franchot Tone
"THE BRIDE WORE RED"
THURS.: "ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONLY WEEK IN WASHINGTON
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Repertory Mailed Upon Request
NATIONAL THEATRE, Washington, D. C.
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed and Sat at 2:30

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
GOLDEN THEA. W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40 55c-$2.20 Mats Wed and Sat at 2:40 55c-$2.20

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YOUR OLD TYPEWRITER

A GENUINE
ROYAL PORTABLE

BRING IN your old typewriter—any make or model. We will gladly make a liberal allowance on a new Royal Portable. With Touch Control†, Permanent Quiet, Touch-set Tabulator, Automatic Paper Lock and other office typewriter features, many of them exclusive. 5 models . . . 5 reasonable prices. Carrying Case and Typing Chart included.
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*And up depending upon model selected.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

	000,000
Sales	
Previous day	1,533,910
1939 volume to date	68,192,597
1938 volume to date	65,820,300

Market Prices Drift as Early Rally Subsides

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Wall Street was on the alert today for hints of a settlement between Germany and Poland and the stock market strained for a rally after its heavy fall in the preceding session.

Market rumors Poland and Germany had agreed on a way out of the Danzig question touched off a wave of buying in the early afternoon. Some stocks ran up more than a point. The rally quickly subsided, however, after financial tickers carried a denial of the rumors from London. Near the final hour the market drifted in listless trade.

Dealings shrank greatly as the selling diminished, setting a pace of about 900,000 shares for the full session.

Many in Wall Street saw signs of another "breathing spell" in the prolonged European crisis, and some international bankers were unshaken in belief the British and French would come to terms with Mussolini before the situation in the Mediterranean became more serious.

Pointing upward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas, Sperry, Cerro de Pasco, International Harvester, North American, Southern Railway, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Air Reduction.

A shade off most of the time were Sears Roebuck, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, and du Pont.

Curb stocks also were mixed in a narrow market. Minor gains in American Cyanamid "B," Creole, and Lockheed at one time were offset by losses in Gulf Oil, Aluminum of America and Newmont.

The fall of leading industrial shares through the so-called "Munich" lows this week was interpreted bearishly by certain analysts. On the other hand, brokers insisted the market's internal structure had been strengthened by liquidation of weak marginal accounts and short-sellers who eventually would have to buy back stock they sold lately.

Bonds Gain Fractionally

Buying forces displayed a little more vigor as bond dealings progressed today. Gains in most cases were confined to fractions, however, and at the start of the final hour there was a sprinkling of losses.

U. S. Governments stayed on the minus side as light offerings accounted for losses running up to 5-32ds of a point.

Aggressive market action appeared checked, brokers declared, while Wall Street weighed chances for a peaceful settlement of European political problems.

Rail shares seemed benefited by a flow of comparatively favorable earnings reports. Gains running to a point were posted by Nickel Plate 5½, Southern Railway 4s, Illinois Central 4¾, and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½. Others a trifle ahead included Firestone Tire 3½s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Nicked for fractional losses were Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

Sharply higher in the foreign division on small demand were Japanese loans, the 6½s adding over 3 points. Most Italian and German bonds were marked down.

Bank of America Accused by SEC Of 'Scheme to Defraud'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has accused A. P. Giannini and other officials of the Bank of America of using "a device, scheme, and artifice to defraud" purchasers of securities.

The commission's charges were contained in a civil complaint filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, southern division.

The commission's charges related to certificates of Timetrust, Inc., sold to the public in face amounts of $600 and multiples thereof.

Timetrust has principal offices in San Francisco and other California cities.

The commission charged that those named knowingly made "false and fraudulent representations" that buying Timetrust certificates was the same as, or similar to, the creation of a savings bank account.

A. P. Giannini is Chairman of the Transamerica Corporation, which already has been charge by the SEC with filing "false and misleading" statements.

Wheat Prices Lower On Crop Prospects

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—Favorable crop prospects in the winter wheat belt resulted in lower prices today for wheat futures contracts which could be satisfied by delivery of new 1939 grain in July and September.

Lifting of hedges in May contracts, representing the old crop, helped to steady the May wheat price, however.

The result was an irregular close, with unchanged to ⅝ lower, compared with yesterday's finish, May 67⅝-¾, July 66⅞-67. Corn was ⅛-⅜ down, May 47⅛-47, July 48¾; oats ⅛-⅜ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Continental buying of diamond, oil and mining shares steadied the stock market in late dealings today. Volume of trading was again restricted by political uncertainties and Easter holiday considerations. The industrial and transatlantic groups held steady and despite good traffic returns, the rails closed quiet. European bonds finished weak, especially German issues.

Paris—The Bourse closed heavy and generally lower today. Rentes were about unchanged and Royal Dutch and Bank of France finished a shade lower. Suez Canal declined more than 100 francs.

iverpool—Liquidation in cotton futures, combined with Bombay selling, caused declines of 4 to 7 points today. Support was limited to trade buying and covering.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	Apr 4
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	33	33	33	Apr 3
11	7	Adams Exp (.20e)	14	7⅞	7¼	7½	
25	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	21	21	21	Apr 4
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ¼
65⅜	45¼	Air Reduction (1a)	23	47½	46½	46¾	+1⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	8⅛	Alaska Juneau (1)	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	
12¾	6⅞	Alleghany pf xw	5	7¼	7	7	
14⅞	8⅛	Alleghany pf $30 ww	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅜	6¾	Alleghany pf $40 ww	5	7½	7	7¼	+ ½
19	11⅛	Alleghany pr pf	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr 3
28¼	16¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	17	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅛
11½	6⅞	Allen Industries	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
193	160	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	163	163	163	—2
13⅛	10⅛	Allied Kid (1½)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr 4
13⅜	10⅛	Allied Mills (¾e)	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Apr 4
11⅜	7½	Allied Stores	17	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	
70	59¼	Allied St pf (5)	3	61	60⅜	60⅜	Apr 4
48⅜	31⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	24	33⅞	32¾	33⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	14¾	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Apr 4
19	13½	Amal Leather pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	56⅜	Amerada Corp (2)	4	57½	57	57	
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	3	17	16¾	17	Apr 4
17¾	11½	Am Bank Note(.20g)	3	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
8	4	Am Bosch	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Brake Sh (¼g)	6	34⅜	34	34½	
100⅝	84	Am Can (4)	3	86	85	86	+1
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	Apr 4
35	19¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	22	20¼	22	+1⅜
55	35	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	36	34¼	36	+ ½
24½	14¾	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	13	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
115½	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 31
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	Apr 3
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	4	6½	6½	6½	Apr 4
11⅜	7½	Am Comi Alcohol	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
10½	7½	Am Crystal Sugar	6	8	7¾	7¾	Apr 3
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar28
3⅝	2½	Am & For Power	4	2⅝	2½	2½	
16½	10½	Am & F P $6 pf	1	11½	11½	11½	
20½	14	Am & F P $7 pf	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9¾	5¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
15	12½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12¾	12½	12¾	Apr 4
5¼	2⅝	Am Hide & Leather	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34¼	28	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	29	28	28	Apr 4
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44	43⅞	44	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	18	17¼	18	+ ½
7¾	4⅜	Am International	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	17⅛	Am Locomotive	27	18	17¼	17½	— ⅛
79½	61	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	— ½
15¾	11¼	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Am M & Metal	10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Apr 4
40⅛	28¾	Am Metal (¾g)	5	30⅛	29½	29½	+ ¾
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar27
7	4⅛	Am Power & Lt	25	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	37	Am P&L $6 pf(1⅛k)	8	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅜
44¾	32⅜	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	13	34	32¾	32¾	—1
18⅜	11	Am Rad & St S	92	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ¼
22¾	13¾	Am Roll Mill	23	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
72½	55½	Am Roll Mill pf	1	55	55	55	— ½
15⅞	12⅜	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
20	11⅜	Am Seating (½e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
53⅜	36¼	Am Smelt & R ½g)	32	39¾	38	39¼	+1
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	Apr 4
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	62	62	62	— ⅛
41	22	Am Steel Fdrs	19	24⅛	23	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	8½	Am Stores	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr 4
22½	16	Am Sugar Ref	14	17½	17½	17½	Apr 3
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81½	81½	81½	— ⅜
18½	15	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	15	15	15	
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	155⅜	153¾	155⅜	+1⅛
87½	79⅜	Am Tobacco (5)	2	80¼	79⅞	79⅞	+ ¼
89¾	80¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	81¾	81¼	81¾	+ ¾
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150	150	150	
8¾	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅛	5	5	
14⅝	8⅞	Am Water Wks	34	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
93½	82	Am W W 2 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	M'r 25
6¾	4	Am Woolen	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
43½	29	Am Woolen pf	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¾
7¾	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	7	25	25	25	Mar31
36¼	23⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	91	24¾	23⅜	24½	+ ⅝
54⅞	39½	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	— ½
20¼	16¼	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	7	16½	16¼	16½	Apr 4
15⅝	10½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Apr 1
2½	2	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Apr 1
29½	21¾	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	Apr 4
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	3	102¼	102	102	Apr 4
6⅛	4	Armour Ill	12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
52	38	Armour Ill pr pf	5	38⅝	38	38½	Apr 4
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mar31
58	36¼	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	15	38⅜	37	38⅜	+2⅛
13	9¼	Arnold Const (3g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	6	Artloom Corp	9	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ½
10⅜	6¼	Assd Dry Goods	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	Apr 1
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar28
36	32¼	Associates Inv (2)	2	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
42⅞	26½	Atch T & SF	27	28¾	27½	28⅝	+1
71	57	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	8	59¾	58	59¾	+1¾
30⅛	15¼	Atl Coast Line	14	18	17½	18	+ ¼
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indus	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 4
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	2	12	12	12	
23½	19½	Atl Refining (1)	21	20¼	19½	20⅛	+ ⅝
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108	108	108	Apr 1
8⅞	7⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	44	44	44	Apr 4
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (1½g)	3	58½	58½	58½	—2⅛
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	
4⅜	3	Auburn Auto	4	3½	3	3	Apr 3
3⅞	2⅛	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	5	Aviation Corp	63	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛

B

17⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	82	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	
8¾	5	Balt & Ohio	28	5½	5¼	5½	
10⅜	6	Balt & Ohio pf	22	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Apr 4
21½	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
13	7	Barker Bros	9	7⅞	7	7	Apr 4
19½	13½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	29	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	6	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
20⅜	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	9	18	17½	17½	Apr 4
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	—arlo
12⅜	11⅜	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Apr 4
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
73⅝	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	—2
29¾	18⅝	Bendix Aviation	65	20⅞	19½	20⅜	+ ¼
21½	18½	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	
52¾	49	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	6	49¾	49½	49½	+ ½
57½	48¼	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	48	47¼	47¼	—1
80	57⅝	Beth Steel	191	61	59	60⅜	+ ¼
18	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	108	107	107	
27	18	Bigelow-Sanford	1	18	18	18	Apr 3
22⅛	15½	Black & Decker (1)	6	16¼	16	16	
17¾	10	Blaw-Knox	5	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
34¾	20½	Boeing Airplane	48	22¼	21	22	+1
28½	19	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	12	20	19	19½	Apr 4
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	2	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	14	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ½
32	21	Borg Warner (¾g)	33	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅛
23¼	13¾	Boston & Maine	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr 4
27⅜	23	Bower Roll B (2)	5	24	24	24	
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Bridgeport Brass	23	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	19	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	56	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
39½	32	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	34	34	34	Apr 3
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	13	7¼	6½	6½	— ¾
13⅞	7¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
42½	31	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	31	31	31	Apr 4
19⅜	14⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	12	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
35	31⅛	Bklyn Shoe (1½g)	11	35	35	35	+ ¼
14⅞	10½	Brun'wk-Balke(¾g)	14	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8	Bucyrus-Erie	28	8⅛	8	8⅛	
8	4½	Budd Mfg	36	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
5⅝	3⅛	Budd Wheel	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
30	18	Bullard Co	14	20	19¼	19¼	— ¼
34¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (2)	3	25¾	25½	25¾	
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
18¾	13½	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	18	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct new	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr 3
9⅛	6⅞	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Apr 4
4¼	3	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
13¼	7⅝	Byers (AM) Co	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
17⅞	12⅛	Byron Jackson (¾g)	4	13	13	13	+ ¼

C

18	15	Calif Packing	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
50¼	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Mar30
8	5	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	5½	Calumet & Hec	17	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	10⅜	Campbell Wyant	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	13⅜	Can Dry G Ale	8	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
6¼	3¾	Canad Pacific	25	4⅛	4	4	
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 4
7⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr 4
20½	13⅞	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	15	15	15	Apr 3
3⅞	2⅜	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
94½	70	Case (JI) Co (5e)	9	73	72	73	+2½
55	38½	Caterpil Tractor (2)	7	43¾	42¾	43¼	—1
107⅛	103½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	10⅜	103½	103½	—ar27
24⅜	15	Celanese Corp	10	18¾	15⅜	16½	+ ½
92	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	88⅞	88½	88½	—2¾
19⅛	11¼	Celotex Corp	25	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
5¼	2½	Cent Foundry	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
9½	5	Cent RR NJ	2	5	5	5	
5½	3⅞	Cent Violeta Sugar	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 4
5½	3¾	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	— ¼
52⅝	36¾	Cerro de Pas (1g)	12	39½	38½	39½	+ ⅞
13	7⅞	Certain-teed Prod	21	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
30	20⅞	Champ Pap & F	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
11	7	Checker Cab	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 4
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	28	32½	32	32	— ⅛
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	Apr 4
25½	19	Ches Corp (.85g)	2	19½	19	19	Apr 4
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar28
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 1
1	½	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
3½	2	Chi & N West pf	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 1
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13½	9⅜	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	2	10	10	10	Apr 4
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	8	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	7	12½	12	12½	+ ½
38⅞	33⅞	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	34½	33⅞	33⅞	Apr 4
48⅛	44⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	Apr 1
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	½	½	½	
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 4
1⅞	¾	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	Apr 4
9⅜	7⅞	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr 4
14⅜	10⅛	Chick Cot Mill	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
13⅛	7⅛	Childs Co	1	8	8	8	— ¼
85¼	64⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	253	67	65⅛	65⅝	— ¼
11	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2¾	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 4
26	18	Clark Equip	2	18¾	18	18¾	— ⅛
29½	21	Clev Graph Br (1)	6	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
60⅛	41¼	Climax-Molyb (1.20)	19	43½	42¼	43½	+1⅛
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (1¾g)	7	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
133	119½	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	122	122	122	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr 4
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	28	13½	12¾	13¼	— ¼
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 1
36⅛	22½	Collins & Aik (¼g)	5	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
23⅞	13¾	Col Fuel & Iron	5	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
18½	14½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	14½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
9	5⅞	Colum Gas & El	44	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	83½	83½	83½	+1⅝
15⅜	9⅛	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	6	80	79½	79½	—1½
57	44⅞	Coml Credit (4)	11	47⅞	46¾	47	— ½
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Apr 1
60	48½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	9	50½	50	50½	+ ½
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10	Coml Solvents	53	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'with & South	21	1⅞	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
64½	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	9	55	52	55	+3
28¼	26¼	Com'with Ed (.80g)	35	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¾	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6½	6½	6½	Mar31
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	16	20¾	20	20¾	+1⅛
87⅛	6	Consol Cigar (¾g)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
35	29	Cons Edison (2)	71	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	9	106½	106	106½	+ ½
2½	1¼	Consol Film Ind	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 4
12½	8¾	Consol Film pf (¼k)	5	9	9	9	
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	8	6	5⅞	6	
9¼	7⅞	Consol Oil (.80)	21	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
3¼	2	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	2	2	2	
3¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
15	11	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar1
97½	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Apr 4
16½	10⅛	Container Corp	15	11	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Cont Bak A	10	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
100	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	90	90	Apr 3
44	34	Cont Can (1½g)	20	35½	34⅞	35	
115¼	111	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	Apr 1
10⅜	5⅞	Cont Diam Fiber	5	6	6	6	Apr 4
30¾	23¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	32	31¼	31½	
4	2	Cont Motors	44	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
31½	22⅜	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	30	24¼	23½	24	— ¼
29¼	16¼	Cont Steel (1¼g)	3	18⅜	17¼	18⅜	— ⅜
66⅞	59⅜	Corn Products (3)	12	60	59¼	59⅜	— ¼
176¾	172⅜	Corn Products pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Mar28
6

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Exports and Imports in February Drop Below 1938

Business and Industry

Economy Issue Centers Around Relief, Subsidies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The vital issue of economy is approaching its supreme test in Congress where it centers around two major disputes, relief payments and farm subsidies. On relief payments the House has already yielded to Mr. Roosevelt's insistence and has restored $100,000,000 of his requested $150,000,000 for emergency WPA appropriations, and the Senate will consider shortly whether to follow the House action.

On the farm issue, the House unexpectedly killed the parity payment program for $250,000,000, but today there is every prospect that the whole issue will come before the Senate for reconsideration because of the back-stage maneuvering of Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Situation Complicated

Senator Smith's maneuvers and the farm situation in general provide one of the most complicated situations in the capital today, and from hour to hour the affair changes. But the general purpose remains the same, to provide additional relief for hard pressed farmers irrespective of the appeal for "economy" of the Republican and conservative-Democratic coalition.

As the situation stands, the Senate has just voted, without a single dissenting voice, the Bankhead bill authorizing cotton farmers to repossess a portion of the Government's 11,250,000 bale stock of loan cotton for 5 cents a pound in return for not planting a similar amount. However, Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, believes this tep is "inadequate," in which view he appears to have a large following of the farm bloc.

In addition to this, Senator Smith had proposed and backed a direct cotton benefit subsidy. This would aid cotton, but a powerful group of leaders from wheat, corn, and other regions objected that they were not being included. By a remarkable switch, Senator Smith is now proposing to add their support to his own desire to aid cotton, at the same time that he restores parity payments thrown out in the House. Behind closed doors meetings are going on to complete the program, whose general purpose is to revive parity payments for five farm commodities, at a cost to the Treasury of not more than $275,000,000. Cotton farmers would get about $110,000,000 of the proposed amount.

Up to Upper House

With this forthcoming issue in the Senate, in conjunction with the question of additional WPA relief, the question of economy is presented squarely to the Upper House. If the Senate restores the relief item to the full $150,000,000 asked by Mr. Roosevelt, it is widely believed the House will give way and accept the amount.

A subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee unanimously approved the $100,000,000 emergency relief bill today. Administration leaders within the committee dropped their efforts to obtain the full amount which the President asked, when economy Senators threatened to cut the item still more.

It was reported that Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky had put the issue up to a meeting of New Deal Senators and that all except Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, had agreed to the $100,000,000 figure. Senator Pepper is prepared to continue the fight for $150,000,000.

The House meanwhile today voted $25,000 to finance the appropriations committee's investigation of WPA.

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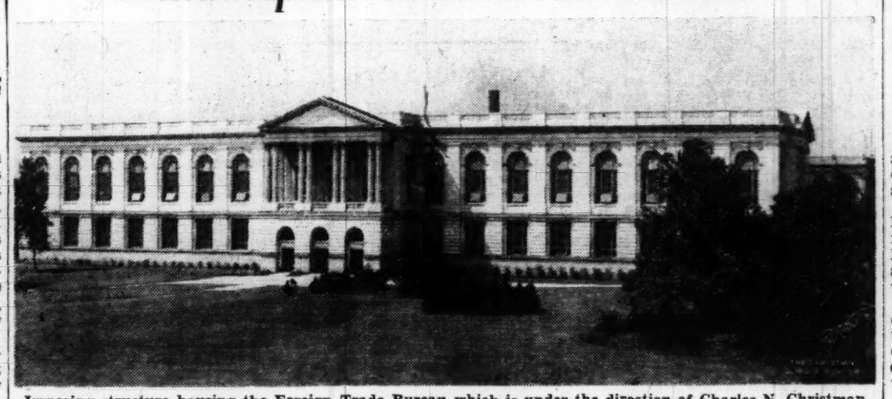
Philadelphia Commercial Museum



Imposing structure housing the Foreign Trade Bureau which is under the direction of Charles N. Christman.

Commercial Museum Fosters Foreign Trade Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An upturn in American foreign trade is confidently expected by students of that phase of this country's international relations, according to Charles N. Christman, Director of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, whose Foreign Trade Bureau instructs the public in what the world produces, makes and uses and which aims to find new markets for American goods.

"Agreements with other countries, recently negotiated," said Mr. Christman in an interview, "and diplomatic conferences, combined with the difficulties which certain countries are having at home and which have curtailed their trade activities, will undoubtedly create new opportunities for American businessmen, particularly in South America.

"Exporters are beginning to be active and that means increased prosperity because foreign trade finds an outlet for surplus manufactures and gives employment, literally, to millions. It was pretty well established that in 1937 2,400,000 people in the United States were gainfully employed either in production for shipment abroad, or in the traffic itself."

Pioneer in Foreign Trade

A pioneer in this country's foreign trade, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum has been engaged in sponsoring trade abroad ever since 1897 when William McKinley, President of the United States, gave the institution his official approval.

"Thus began a movement," continued Mr. Christman," which saw a tremendous increase in our shipments abroad. Exports ran into billions of dollars yearly. The Commercial Museum and its foreign Trade Bureau played an important part in its growth. They encouraged the entrance of hundreds of American manufacturers into foreign markets."

The institution circulated foreign trade information, furnished details of shipping, goods desired, sizes, terms of credit, methods of packing and numerous other details.

The Foreign Trade Bureau of this civic Museum now has on file information concerning more than 300,000 business houses throughout the world in its endeavor to build up commercial good will in foreign countries, rendering services free to all. Agents were sought and found that would handle American goods.

Foreign Language Section

Important in the beginning of the enterprise was the foreign language section which handled correspondence for American manufacturers. And as Mr. Christman pointed out, many concerns, once introduced to foreign countries, developed their own export departments but still gratefully remember their start and retain membership in the Bureau. The foreign language work of the Museum developed to such an extent that it became a separate unit.

When the time came to organize the United States Department of Commerce, so the writer was informed, the advice of the Commercial Museum was sought and members of the staff contributed immeasurably to the formation of government work.

The principal traffic in the Foreign Trade Bureau is in inquiries for American goods. Thousands of these are received every year and forwarded, when possible, to members. Otherwise they are sent to other manufacturers. No inquiry is neglected.

For example if M. B—— in Lyons, France, wants to buy radios and M. C—— in some far off colony wishes a certain quality of raincoats, the first step of the Bureau is to find out the commercial houses dealing in radios and raincoats, eliminate the firms not interested in foreign trade and send abroad the names only of those desiring trade abroad.

Followed in Other Cities

The Commercial Museum was unique in its field when established but has since been imitated in several countries. It shows exhibits from all over the world illustrating natural products and manufactured articles. Much aid has been rendered business in relation to the products on display, and the Museum has been able many times to draw attention to raw materials which have ultimately loomed large in world commerce. Tung oil, which is now shipped in tank ships as Chinese wood oil, was first introduced to manufacturers through the Commercial Museum.

"The Foreign Trade Bureau" summed up Mr. Christman, "seeks to be self-supporting, charging manufacturers at virtual cost for carrying their trade messages abroad through its trade magazines, Commercial America in English, and America Comercial in Spanish and for translation service and credit reports."

The Commercial Museum's board of trustees consists of a group of business men and educators augmented by officials of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, with Charles N. Christman, former Philadelphia newspaperman at its helm.

M. F. K.

U. S. Expended Far More in 9 Months Than It Took In

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government spent $2,374,176,124 more than it took in in the first nine months of the fiscal year which will end June 30.

The Treasury made public figures through March 31 showing expenditures of $6,764,353,436 and receipts of $4,390,177,312. In the like period of the previous year, expenditures totaling $5,542,746,073 were $723,057,663 in excess of expenditures.

The statement also showed that March income tax collections, which were expected by the Treasury to be only about $425,000,000, totaled $505,772,709. March income taxes, which were primarily first instalment payments on 1938 income, were nevertheless about $218,000,000 less than in the same month last year.

The Federal debt on March 31 was $39,985,224,003, but it is now over $40,000,000,000 because of the customary transfer of funds to the old age reserve account on April 1.

First Copper Price Cut Since Last May

NEW YORK (AP)—The first crack in the price of copper for domestic delivery since last May occurred when a large smelting interest cut the quotation ½ cent to 10¾ cents a pound.

The slash brought the home price closer to the foreign market. At times in recent weeks, the export quotation has been a cent or more under the domestic. The foreign market was 10.35 cents.

The home price rose from 9 cents in June to 11¼ in October. There it stayed through the winter, although sales slackened and a moderate expansion in stocks reversed the favorable trend of supply and demand statistics which accompanied the rise in price in the final half of 1938.

For many months, foreign demand relatively has been better than the home use, largely because of armament needs in Europe and asia.

Department Store Sales in N. Y. Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank reported an increase of 3 per cent in the four weeks ended March 25 over the corresponding period of last year in the total sales of department stores reporting in the New York district.

During February, the most recent complete month available, the department store sales were 5 per cent lower than in February, 1938.

The bank reported that only Bridgeport and Niagara Falls stores reported sales increases—two-tenths of 1 per cent in both cases—in February, 1939, over February, 1938. The percentage decreases in other localities follows:

New York and Brooklyn, 5.9; Buffalo, 3.8; Rochester, 2.3; Syracuse, 2.7; northern New Jersey, 4; northern New York State, 16.8; southern New York State, 4.8; Central New York State, 1.7; Hudson River Valley district, 6.2; Westchester and Stamford, 4.6.

American Smelting Income Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—F. H. Brownell, Chairman of American Smelting & Refining Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting that the company's earnings in the first two months of this year were at an average rate of $3.63 a common share compared with an average of $2.63 a share in the same period of 1938.

Concerning dividends, Mr. Brownell said that if "this higher rate of earnings continues, it seems possible that stockholders might receive common dividends larger than they did last year."

Last year's common stock dividends totaled $1.25.

Mr. Brownell said he expected an improvement in the future earnings rate since the company's Monterrey, Mexico, plant was shut down in January and February. He said the Mexican situation showed much improvement and that the outlook there was encouraging.

"I think the end of expropriation is in sight," he asserted.

He also said metal interests did not expect any war in Europe this year.

Clearings Continue Year-to-Year Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities recorded the fourteenth consecutive year-to-year gain during the week ended March 29, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $4,897,810,000, however, was $1,128,755,000 below the preceding week, although 8.7 per cent ahead of $4,505,667,000 a year ago.

New York turnover of $3,050,033,000 represented an advance of 9.8 per cent over $2,778,816,000 in the like 1938 week, while the total of $1,847,885,000 at outside centers was 7 per cent more than $1,726,851,000 last year.

With the exception of small declines at Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis and Dallas, percentage gains over last year were made by all outside cities. These included Detroit, up 29.1 per cent, Portland, Ore., 27.9 Cleveland 25.1, Louisville 14.7, Cincinnati 11.2, Kansas City 10.8, Buffalo 10.2, New Orleans 9.2.

Volume at Chicago amounted to $263,600,000, or 2.6 per cent less than $270,600,000 in the comparable 1938 period.

Regulation of Small Loan Business Sought in Canada

OTTAWA (CP) —A bill to regulate the small loans business and to limit interest and other charges was introduced in the Senate by Government Leader Raoul Dandurand.

Under terms of the bill, small loan companies are forbidden to charge more than 2 per cent a month on the amount actually advanced to the borrower for loans of 15 months or less "and for monthly balances thereof from time to time outstanding."

For a loan for a period greater than 15 months, the cost of the loan shall not exceed 1 per cent a month on the amount advanced to the borrower and on monthly balances.

Foreign States Own Most of 'War Scare' Gold Sent to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed that foreign governments and their central banks were the owners of most of the foreign money and gold transferred to the United States during the latest European crisis.

The Board's monthly bulletin said:

"Between the first of February and the middle of March, gold under earmark for foreign account in the United States increased by $111,000,000 and the deposits of foreign central banks at the Federal Reserve banks increased by $83,000,000.

"This increase of $195,000,000 in official foreign gold holdings and balances in the United States compares with a decrease of about $10,000,000 from the middle of December to the first of February.

"In the latter half of March the recurrence of war fears in Europe led not only to some liquidation of foreign holdings of American securities, but to a renewed flight of foreign short-term funds to the United States on private account. Some of the official resources recently accumulated in this market were employed to meet the private demand for dollars."

Record Deposits Fo hase National

NEW YORK (AP)—Chase National Bank, largest in the country, reported the largest total deposits in its history—$2,594,437,000 as of March 31, compared with $2,234,333,000 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Investments in United States Government securities increased to $650,330,000 from $639,878,000 three months earlier, while loans and discounts fell to $608,609,000 from $638,734,000. Total resources at the end of March were $2,888,271,000, against $2,523,167,000 at the close of 1938.

Owens-Illinois Subsidiary Returns to Retail Field

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. announced in its annual report the return of the Libbey Glass Co., a subsidiary manufacturing fancy glassware, to the retail field.

The company also announced reopening of the Toledo Closure Service Co. plant for the manufacture of plastic bottle caps and other plastic articles.

The report said the company redeemed last December at par $1,000,000 of the 15-year, 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures, leaving $14,000,000 outstanding.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended March 30 dropped to 250, the first decline in four weeks, from 301 in the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago they amounted to 282.

Denmark's Export Trade During 1938 Exceeds Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Latest figures show that in 1938 Denmark's exports exceeded imports for the first time since 1931.

This so-called favorable balance has been in great measure due to the fact that Danish shipping having had a boom year in 1937, maintained a high rate of earnings relatively to world conditions.

The favorable balance may be considered to offset in some measure the possibility of an increased burden of interest on foreign debts caused by the decline in the gold value of the krone.

Krone Holds Steady

Throughout the whole of 1938 the Danish krone, as well as the currency of Norway and Sweden, maintained a constant value in relation to sterling, also with the United States until the last months of summer. The increasing foreign political tension had, however, a weakening effect, especially in September, on the value of sterling in relation to the dollar, with the result that it rose rapidly, culminating on September 28, at the rate of 4.87.

After Munich a powerful reaction immediately set in, but at the beginning of October the dollar again rose, which had the effect of weakening sterling, and after some fluctuations in November, it again touched 4.84½. In relation to the Swiss franc, the Dutch guilder, and the German mark, the krone underwent considerable fluctuations. This means, in other words, that the gold value of the krone has declined by about 6 per cent from 49.16 gold ore to 45.99 gold ore. As the greater part of the Danish foreign debt has been raised in gold currency, this alteration in the krone value will mean, should it become of a permanent character, an increased burden in connection with payments of installments and interest.

Bank Accommodating

The National Bank of Denmark maintained the bank rate at 4 per cent throughout the year. This bank has been more accommodating in attitude toward the building trade, partly by buying up bonds in the open market from August, 1937, and partly by offering on March 1 to rediscount bills of exchange for the private banks at a rate lying 2½ per cent below the ordinary rate of discount, also by halving the interest from Nov. 1 on deposits from banks and savings banks.

Both the Copenhagen Municipality and the Government have taken up foreign loans at a low rate of interest. In June the Copenhagen Municipality took up a 4 per cent loan of 8,000,000 guilders with a currency of 30 years. The Government took up a 3½ per cent, 20 year loan of 30,000,000 ($7,230,000) Swedish kroner, at the beginning of November, and of both these loans it may be said they had a favorable reception in The Netherlands and Sweden.

U. S.-Reich February Trade Drops; Sales to China Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed another sharp drop in United States merchandise sales to Germany during February.

An analysis of February foreign trade just made public showed that United States sales to Germany in February, totaling $5,176,000, were about $3,000,000 less than in the same month last year. Sales to Germany for the first two months of 1939, amounting to $11,571,000, were about $6,000,000 below last year's figures.

Attacks U. S. Policy

Dr. Walter Funk, German Economic Minister and President of the Reichsbank, recently attacked United States trade policies and threatened to divert purchases from this country to the Balkans and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, United States imports from Germany, upon which an additional tariff duty of 25 per cent recently was imposed, gained slightly in the first two months of the year. February imports totaled $4,930,000, compared with $4,119,000 in the same month last year while imports for both January and February, aggregating $10,161,000, compared with $9,920,000 for the similar period last year. The Treasury, a few weeks ago, imposed the additional 25 per cent countervailing duty on German imports with the view of offsetting the monetary advantage said to accrue to German exporters under the intricate German currency system.

The report also showed continued decline of United States trade with Czecho-Slovakia in the last month of the little republic's existence. Stripped of its industrialized Sudetenland, the Czechs bought only about half as much this year as they did last.

China Purchases Rise

In the Far East, however, the report showed China increasing purchases from the United States in spite of the continued encroachment of Japanese armies. In February, China bought $3,978,000 worth of goods from this country, compared with $2,356,000 in the same month last year. Japanese purchases, however, continued to decline.

February exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1938	1939
Total	$261,935,000	$218,559,000
North America	53,467,000	46,711,000
Canada	29,556,000	25,764,000
Mexico	7,089,000	5,928,000
South America	24,565,000	21,472,000
Europe	122,877,000	95,453,000
Belgium	7,647,000	5,798,000
France	11,308,000	10,653,000
Germany	8,328,000	5,176,000
Netherlands	9,258,000	8,095,000
United Kingdom	49,749,000	38,678,000
Russia	7,380,000	2,993,000
Italy	4,679,000	3,889,000
Asia	43,020,000	40,759,000
Philippines	5,264,000	7,927,000
China	2,356,000	3,978,000
Japan	19,466,000	17,484,000
Oceania	5,778,000	5,452,000
Africa	12,228,000	8,323,000

February imports were:

Total	$162,951,000	$158,035,000
North America	36,597,000	38,952,000
Canada	16,449,000	20,129,000
Mexico	4,242,000	5,270,000
South America	24,240,000	22,102,000
Europe	44,373,000	47,722,000
Belgium	3,079,000	5,281,000
France	3,976,000	5,234,000
Germany	4,119,000	4,930,000
Netherlands	1,403,000	2,072,000
United Kingdom	9,040,000	10,995,000
Russia	1,615,000	2,137,000
Italy	2,612,000	2,669,000
Asia	52,759,000	41,498,000
Philippines	8,890,000	5,796,000
China	3,160,000	4,008,000
Japan	8,926,000	7,896,000
Oceania	749,000	1,282,000
Africa	4,233,000	6,479,000

Loans to Business Increase in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased for the third consecutive week in the seven days ended March 29.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported to the Federal Resrve Board their business loans advanced $9,000,000 to a total of $3,814,000,000 in the week. Banks in the Chicago district led the increase with a boost of $16,000,000, which was offset by small decreases in some other areas

Purchasing Power Is Now Above 1938, Survey Points Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—The consumer in the United States, aided by a slow but steady rise in investment income, has a purchasing power of $1.06 today against $1 a year ago, according to a study of what people get and spend just released by Investors Syndicate.

"Real income" of what the public can buy with their cash income in terms of foods, flats, frocks and frivolities, at the start of March, 1939, says the report, was six cents on the dollar higher than the same month a year ago because "cash incomes" during that period advanced four cents on the dollar while living costs declined two cents on the dollar.

The "real income" is not a mere subtraction of cash income from cash outgo, which would be an index of savings rather than real income, but an average relative figure of income and outgo designed to show how the cost of living affects the adjusted dollar income.

Investment income, dividend distributions and interest payments, is the only item in cash income that is less now than it was this time a year ago, comparisons being $1 at the start of March, 1938, against 71 cents at the beginning of last March.

"Wages," explained the Investors Syndicate study, "received in February, 1939, were $1.16 against $1 in the same month a year ago. Salaries in February, 1939, were $1.06 against $1 in the like month of a year ago. 'Other income,' that is income received from business and agricultural enterprises, during February stood at $1.01 against $1 in February, 1938.

"Every one of the classifications in Mr. and Mrs. Public's living expenses during February took less money than in the same month in 1938. The same amount and quality of food that cost $1 in February, 1938, could be had in February of this year for 98 cents.

"Clothing costs in February were five cents less on the dollar than in February, 1938. Rents, whether apartments, cottages or mansions, during February, 1939, were two cents on the dollar less than in the like month of 1938. Miscellaneous items, such as movies and manicures, cost only 97 cents in February, 1939, against $1 in February, 1938."

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1939

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of March 29, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$323,217,100.69
United States Government Securities	112,289,405.30
State and Municipal Securities	20,006,893.35
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	16,021,221.18
Loans, Discounts and Investments	257,821,367.02
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	7,162,036.62
Banking Houses	12,973,278.27
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	554,715.11
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,139,553.07
Total	$753,185,570.61

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$652,510,128.24
Acceptances Executed for Customers		7,553,843.51
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		12,718,175.27
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	52,590,923.59	80,403,423.59
Total		$753,185,570.61

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trust Indentures Regulations Plan Is Given Approval

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved a compromise measure regulating the issuance of securities under trust indentures.

The bill, introduced by Senator Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky, would bring operations under trust indentures within the scope of the Securities Commission, with specific standards fixed in the law.

The committee approved changes removing some of the arbitrary discretion which would have been given to the SEC under the original measure.

A flat exemption of issues of less than $1,000,000 was written into the bill and approved by the committee's action.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Investment Bankers of America expressed opposition to legislation to give the Securities Commission greater control over trust indentures, on the ground it would impede private financing.

John K. Starkweather of New York City, Chairman of the IBA Legislative Committee, told a House Interstate Commerce sub-committee:

Oppose Bill

"We believe there is no question but that the passage of this bill will immensely complicate the business of raising corporate funds, that it will increase the direct cost, delay the process and even further deter businessmen from the raising of new capital by public offerings."

Trust indentures are legal documents by which scattered security holders vest control of their corporate rights in a single person or agency.

Answering SEC contentions that the public interest required standardization of indentures and more complete disclosures of financial facts, Mr. Starkweather said:

Has Protective Power

"Unless the SEC is now questioning the soundness of the theory of the Securities Act, the Commission already has full power to protect investors through their power to force complete and fair disclosure of all facts.

"What is the purpose of the bill unless it is distinctly to increase the direct veto power of the Commission of the public issuance of the securities of private industry?"

Bill Would Put FDIC In Control of All Bank Examinations

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan has offered a bill to merge all Federal bank examining activities under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Through the measure, the FDIC would take over present examination activities of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board. Senator Brown said consolidation would eliminate duplicating examinations and would reduce expenses.

Boston Stocks

April 5

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	82
8.75	Bos & Albany	75½	74	75¼	74
8.00	Bos Edison	136	135¼	135¼	134
5.00	Bos Elevated	46	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝
..	B&M com pf	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
..	B&M st	1¾	1¾	1¾	2⅛
..	B&M st A pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
..	Bos & Prov	17	17	17	17
..	Brown Durrell	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
..	Copper Range	4½	4⅛	4½	..
..	E G&F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1.50c	EG&F pf	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅜
..	EMSR pf B	20	20	20	..
..	E Mass adj	3½	3½	3½	3½
2.50	Fir N Stores	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝	39⅛
..	Isle Royale	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Maine Cent	5½	5½	5½	5¼
..	Maine Cent pf	12½	12¼	12½	11
..	Mass Ut As	2	2	2	2
.50a	Mergenthaler	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
6.00a	NE Tel&Tel	107	105¾	107	106½
..	North Butte	30c	30c	30c	40c
..	Pac Mills	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
..	Quincy Min	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	Shawmut Assoc	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
.90a	Torrington	24⅜	24⅛	24¾	24¼
2.50	Un Shoe M	76¾	76	76¾	75½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
May	.67⅞	.67⅞	.67⅜	.67⅜	—.00⅛	
July	.67⅜	.67⅜	.66⅝	.66⅞	—.00½	
September	.68¼	.68¼	.67½	.67⅝	—.00⅝	
	Corn					
May	.47½	.47½	.47	.47⅛	—.00¼	
July	.49	.49⅛	.48⅝	.48¾	—.00⅛	
September	.50	.50	.49½	.49⅝	—.00⅜	
	Oats					
May	.29⅜	.29½	.28¾	.29	—.00⅜	
July	.27	.27	.26¾	.26¾	—.00⅛	
	Rye					
May	.41	.41	.40½	.40½	—.00½	
July	.42	.42	.41⅝	.41⅞	—.00⅛	

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
May	8.01	8.03	7.98	8.03	—.03
July	7.81	7.84	7.78	7.84	—.05
Oct.	7.51	7.56	7.48	7.53	—.02
Dec.	7.46	7.49	7.43	7.48	—.03
Jan.	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	....
March	7.51	7.52	7.50	7.51	....
	Liverpool				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	4.55	4.58	4.53	4.55	—.07
July	4.37	4.40	4.34	4.37	—.06
October	4.30	4.30	4.28	4.32	—.04
January	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	—.09
March	4.36	4.38	4.32	4.36	..

Spots 4.92, off 5 points.

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	..	..	79.0b	79.0
July	..	..	77.8b	78.1
Oct.	..	..	78.3b	78.3

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	16.00	15.95	15.95	15.90
Sept.	16.00	15.94	16.00	15.94

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	10.55	10.65	10.46	10.65	—.16
Sept.	10.90	11.05	10.81	11.04	—.19
Dec.	11.20	11.22	11.20	11.22	—.02

National Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—National Department Stores Corp., reported for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 net loss of $301,558, compared with profit of $654,167, equal to $1.15 a share on the common stock in the preceding fiscal year. The company owns stores operating in 15 large cities.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3¼s '41	107.1	107.1	107.1
3	3¼s'45-43	110.20	110.20	110.20
113	3¼s '46-44	110.30	110.30	110.30
9	3¾s '56-46	114.30	114.30	114.30
50	2½s'52-50	120.10	120.7	120.7
8	2⅞s '60-55	107.2	106.30	107.2
49	2¾s'65-60	104.30	104.27	104.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3-s '47-42	106.23	106.23	106.23
10	3¼s '44-42	109	109	109
1	3s '49-44	108.11	108.11	108.11

Home Owners' Loan

1	3s '52-44	108.6	108.6	108.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s'47	100	100	100
21	Alleghany cv 5s'44	72	71½	72
16	Alleghany cv 5s'49	60½	60	60
8	Alleghany 5s'50 st	26½	26¾	26⅝
1	Allegh & West 4s'98	49¾	49¾	49¾
11	Allis Chlm cv 4s'52	107¾	107¼	107¾
3	Am & For P 5s 2030	54½	54	54½
1	AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	102	102	102
3	Am Int 5½s'49	99	99	99
111	Am T&T 5½s'43	27-32	111¾	111¼
2	Am T&T 3¼s'66	108	108	108
48	Am T&T 3¼s'61	108¼	107⅞	108⅛
8	Anaconda Con 4½s'50	105½	105⅜	105½
16	Arm Del 4s '55	99	98⅝	98⅞
11	AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107⅛	107⅛
2	AT&SF al 4s '95 st	89	89	89
13	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	101⅛	101	101
5	AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	110½	110½	110½
7	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	109	109	109
10	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95½	95⅛	95⅛
2	ACL clt 4s '52	50	50	50
13	B&O rfg 6s '95	18¾	18½	18½
5	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	18½	18½	18½
7	B&O 1st 5s '49	51	50¾	51
14	B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	18	18⅜
3	B&O arg 5s '95 ct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
12	B&O 5s '96 F	18	17¼	18
1	B&O 5s '96 F ct	17½	17½	17½
23	B&O cv 4½s '60	11¼	11	11⅛
12	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	10½	11
12	B&O 1st 4s '48	51	50	51
13	B&O 5s S W 50	37½	37¼	37½
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51st	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
5	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	131¼	131¼	131¼
5	Beth Stl 4¾s '60	105⅞	105¾	105¾
43	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103	102⅝	102⅞
55	Beth Stl 3½s '52	97⅞	97¼	97¾
25	Boston & Me 5s '67	30½	30	30
3	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ61	27	27	27
3	Boston &Me 5s '55	30⅜	30¼	30¼
27	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72⅝	72½	72⅜
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107¼	107½
18	Bkly U Gas 3s '57 B	99¾	99¼	99¾
6	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112	112	112
2	Bug R&P 4½s '57	33	33	33
1	Buf R & P 4½s '57	32	32	32
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	97	97
1	Can Sou 5s '54	93¼	93¼	93¼
11	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115	115
3	Can Nat 5s '69Oct	118½	118½	118½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116	115½	116
11	Can Nor 6½s '46	122¾	122½	122½
12	Can Pac 4½s '65	96½	95	95
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	86½	86¾	86½
5	Can Pac 4s perp	74½	73½	73½
2	Caro C & O 6s '52	106½	106½	106½
1	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3½	3½	3½
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Cen Pac 1st&Ref 3¾s '62	108½	108½	108½
21	Cen Pac 5s '60	50⅜	49½	50⅜
4	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¼	66¾	66¾
6	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15	15	15
2	Champn P&P 4¾s'50	101	101	101
15	Chamn P&P(38)4¾s'50	101⅛	101	101
2	C & O 4½s '92	123¼	123	123¼
5	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	10	10	10
10	C B & Q gen 4s '58	96½	96½	96½
9	C B & Q 4s III '49	102¾	102¼	102½
9	C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	14	14
10	Chi Gt West 4s '59	17	16⅝	17
1	Chi I & L 6s '66	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
32	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7½	7¼	7½
12	CMSP&P adjs 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
7	CMSP 4¾s '89 F	22	21¾	21¾
3	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	21¾	21	21¾
3	CM&SP 4½s'89 E	22	22	22
3	SM&SP gen 4s '89	21	21	21
7	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3⅞	3¾	3¾
5	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	½	½	⅝
1	Chi & N W 4s'87 st	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	Chi & NW 3½s'87	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1	CRI & P 4s '88 ct	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6	5¾	5¾
5	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5	5	5
5	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
11	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
7	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89	88¾	89
7	Childs.Co 5s '43	71½	71	71
1	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '6	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107½	107⅜	107¾
11	CCC&StL 4½s'77	51½	51¼	51¼
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	70	70	70
1	Cleve Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¾	109⅝	109⅞
6	Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
5	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79½	79	79
4	Clev Term4½s '77 C	72½	72	72
1	Col F&I 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
4	Col & So 4½s '80	38	38	38
1	Colmbia G 5s '52Ap	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
19	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100½	99⅞	100
25	Colmbia G 5s 1961	100⅛	99⅞	100
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102	102	102
10	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
72	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	106¾	106¼	106⅜
60	Comwlth Edcv3½s'58wi	106	105¾	106
8	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	106⅝	106¾
4	Comlth Ed 3¾s '65	108¾	107¾	107¾
25	Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Con Edis 3½s'58	106½	106½	106½
25	Con Edis cv 3½s '51	104	103½	103⅞
8	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105⅛	105	105⅛
6	Container 5s '43	99¼	99	99
10	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	106	105⅝	106
2	Cuba RR 7½s'46	41	41	41
28	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59	58	59
3	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	33¼	33	33¼
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
1	DulMissme&I3½s'62	105	105	105
5	DuquesneLt3½s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	90	90	90
13	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107	106⅝	107
6	Erie 1st 5s '67	10¼	10	10
14	Erie rfg 5s '75	10	9¾	9⅞
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	40½	40½	40½
1	FairbksMorse4½'56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝
2	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103	102¾	102¾
1	Fed Lt&T 6s '54B	96½	96½	96½
2	Fed Lt&T cv 6s '49	101½	101½	101½
5	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102	101½	102
38	FirestT&R 3½s '48	103½	103	103½
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	104	104
5	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	101⅝	101½	101⅝
15	GenStCast5s '49	59	58¼	58¼
25	Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100¼	100½
9	Goodrich 6s '45	100	99½	100
15	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94	93	93
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83½	83½	83½
12	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94¼	94	94
11	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70½	68¾	70½
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32	31	31
11	Hud & Manh 5s '57	45	44	44¼
3	Hud & Manh 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
22	Ill Cen 4s '53	50½	50	50
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51	51	51
49	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	45	46
10	IC&CStL&N 5s '63A	49	48⅝	48⅝
32	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	45¼	44⅝	45¼
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108	108	108
5	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	59½	58¾	59½
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	82½	82½	82½
2	Int Grt Nor 6s '52	10	10	10
16	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	82	81	82
5	Int Paper 6s '55	87	86¾	87
1	Int Paper 5s '47	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	62	61½	61½
30	Int T&T 5s '55	63¼	63	63
5	Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	84½	84½	84½
5	KC South 5s '50	60½	59	60⅛
10	KC South 3s '50	67½	67½	67½
5	Keith (BF) 6s '46	95½	95½	95½
3	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Kresge Found 3½s '47	102¼	102	102
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	52½	52	52½
11	Lac Gas 5s '39	82½	81½	82½
13	L S & M S 3½s '97	89⅛	88½	88½
1	Leh Val H Term 5s '54	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	LehVal41½s2003 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
28	LehVal4s 2003 asd	16½	16	16½
1	Leh Val Term 5s '41	57	57	57
11	Liggett & M 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
5	Loew's 3½s '46	101	101	101
26	Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	105½	105½	105½
18	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	85	84¼	84¾
8	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	82	81¼	81¾
2	Lou & N 2003	86¼	86¼	86¼
10	Louis&N un 4s '40	100	100	100
4	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	L&N Atl Knx&C4s '55	104	104	104
5	Maine Cen 4½s '60	47	46¼	47
2	Manati Sug 4s '57	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
3	Market St Ry 7s '40	11½	11½	11½
17	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106⅜	106¼	106¼
9	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	103¾	103¾
2	MilSpart&NW 4s '47	10¼	10	10
11	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	1⅜	1½	1½
3	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	7	7	7
12	MSP&SSM ch 4s'38	7	7	7
12	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	24½	24½	24½
8	M-K-Tex aj 3s'67	9½	9½	9½
8	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	39½	37	37
10	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2½	2½	2½
6	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	15	15	15
1	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	15	15	15
7	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	15½	15	15
11	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	4	3¾	3¾
25	Mob & Ohio 4s '77	24	22½	24
10	Mob & O 4½s'77	21	19½	21
16	Monogah Ry 4s'60	104	103½	103½
3	MonWPa Pb Pr 6s'65	104½	104½	104½
4	Mont Pow 3¾s'65	97¾	97	97
5	Mor Essex 4½s'55	40	40	40
48	Mor&Essex 3½s 200	48	48	48
3	Nat Dairy 3¾'51 ww	104	103¾	104
4	Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Newark Gas 5s '48	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
3	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104	103¾	104
1	N Orl&NE 4½s '52	52	52	52
2	N Orl Term 4s '53	63	63	63
2	NO Tex&Mex 5½s '54	26¾	26¾	26¾
13	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	57⅞	58¼
9	NYC 4½s 2013A	52	51¼	51¼
8	NYC cn 4s '98	62½	61½	62
11	NYC cv 3¼s '52	62	61¼	62
10	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	52	51½	51½
3	NYC&HR 4s '42	80½	80½	80½
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
2	NY Chi & St l 6s '41	60	60	60
9	NYCh&StL5½s'74A	55¾	55½	55¾
43	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	46	45½	46
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108	108
3	NY Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1	NY G El H&P 5s '48	124¼	124¼	124¼
5	NY NH & H clt 6s '40	17	17	17
2	NY NH & H 4½s '67	12	12	12
3	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6½	6¼	6¼
59	NY Steam 3½s '63	103½	103	103
6	NY Tel 4½s '39	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	N L & O Pr 5s '55 A	109	109	109
2	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	95½	95	95
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	99¾	99¾	99¾
25	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3	Norf & W 4s '96	122	122	122
9	Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	59½	60¼
13	Nor Pac 4s '97	80	79½	79½
8	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¾	44½	44¾
3	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	107½	107½	107½
8	Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113 5-32	113 5-32	113 5-32
8	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	105⅜	105	105⅜
6	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
5	Pac T&T23¼ '66C	109½	109½	109½
4	Para Pict 6s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85	85	85
4	Pen Co 4s '63	100⅜	100¼	100¼
5	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	97	97	97
9	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	104½	104½
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	105½	105⅜	105⅜
11	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¾	116⅞	116⅞
2	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97⅝	97½	97½
5	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	81½	81⅜	81½
6	Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	93½	93½	93½
5	Pen RR 4¾s '84 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
13	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87¼	87	87¼
11	Pen RR 3¾s '52	79	78	79
11	Pere Marq 5s '56	66	66	66
22	Phelps Dodge 3½s52	109	108½	109
1	PhilBal&W 4½s81D	105½	105½	105½
19	Phila Co 5s '67	100⅜	100	100⅜
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	31¼	31¼	31¼
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10¾	10½	10¾
6	Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¼	8	8¼
30	Phillips Pet 4s '48	107¼	107	107
5	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105	105	105
7	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	92	92	92
7	Port Gen E 4½s'60	66	65	66
45	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	117⅛	111½	111½
3	Purity Bak 5s '48	99¾	99⅜	99¾
14	Radio Keith 6s '41	62½	61½	62½
12	Readg 4½s '97 A	74	73½	73½
1	Rep Ir Gen cv 4s '53	55½	55½	55½
26	Rem Rand 4½s '53	101	100¼	101
4	Republic Stl 5½s'54	105	104⅜	105
5	Repub Steel 4½s'56	88	88	88
6	Revere Co&B4½s'56	100½	100½	100½
20	Richfield Oil 4s '52	102⅞	102½	102⅞
3	RI Ark & La4½s'34	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Safeway Strs 4s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	StLIM&S 4sR&G '33	53	52¾	53
5	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	8½	8	8
5	St LSF 4½s'78	8½	8⅜	8⅜
21	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	8⅛	8	8
4	St LSF 4s '50 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Schulco 5½s '46 A st	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
8	Seab A L cn 6s '45	6½	6¼	6½
2	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	Sea A L 4s '50 st	10	10	10
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4½	4½
1	Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
20	Simmons Co 4s '52	93	92½	93
6	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103⅛	103¼	103¼
28	Socony V Oil 3½s '50	106	105⅞	106
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	107¾	107¾	107¾
17	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	92½	92¼	92½
10	Sou Pac 4½s '68	46	46	46
36	Sou Pac 4½s'81	45½	45	45½
7	So Pac 4½s '69	46	44¾	44¾
16	So Pac rfg 4s '55	60½	60	60¼
6	So Pac clt 4s '49	47½	47½	47½
6	So Pac 3¾s '46	57¼	57	57¼
19	So Pac Pac 4½s Ore '77	48¾	48	48⅝
38	South Ry 6½s '56	65¾	65	65¾
5	South Ry gen 6s '56	62¼	62	62
9	South Ry cn 5s '94	82½	82½	82½
44	South Ry gen 4s '56	50	49½	50
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110	110	110
1	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
11	Studebaker cv 6s '45	78½	78¼	78½
7	Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	102	102	102
57	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	99½	99¼	99½
3	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
4	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	82½	82½	82½
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
16	Third Ave aj 5s '60	8½	8¼	8½
11	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	107	107	107
12	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	112⅞	112⅞

A Man in the News

Witos' Return Signifies A Poland Being United

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 5—Vincent Witos, exiled Polish politician whose return to his country was officially announced yesterday, is the much-respected leader of the Piast (People's) Party at Warsaw.

Born in Galicia of peasant stock, Mr. Witos was Prime Minister of Poland in 1920-21 and again twice between 1923 and 1926.

He has been living in Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia on and off since 1930, when he left Poland, at the time that the chief Opposition leaders were "purged," he himself being sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, which has not since been removed, and which is the cause of his being now in prison awaiting probable pardon.

Peasants Ask His Pardon

In the interval the peasants have again and again declared that his pardon and return must precede any co-operation with the Government on their part. Numerous populist demonstrations also have been held to press this demand.

Mr. Witos is especially remembered for his consistent efforts to obtain land for the peasants. A motion for the annual allotment of 450,000 acres of such land for this purpose was at one time agreed to by a majority of the members of the Sejm (House of Representatives) under his influence. But this grant has since been prevented from materializing owing to financial difficulties.

Mr. Witos was the head of a Government of the Left which came into office in July, 1920. While he was in power Polish treaties were concluded with France, Rumania, and Soviet Russia. A plebiscite in Upper Silesia also took place. He went out of office on Sept. 9, 1921.

In May, 1923, Mr. Witos was again in office on a policy of agrarian reform. He also stood for budget balancing and extension of legislative measures in favor of labor.

The late Marshal Pilsudski, then the leading figure in Poland, was not in sympathy with this Government. On the contrary, when it came in, the Marshal resigned an office he then held as head of the Army.

"Serve under such people!" the Marshal is alleged to have exclaimed. "Never!"

Witos Overthrown

Financial difficulties followed and Mr. Witos was overthrown on Dec. 14, 1923, but not before he had founded a Ministry of Agrarian Reform to endeavor to cope with depression among the workers.

Mr. Witos's third Cabinet was formed on May 10, 1926, without consulting Marshal Pilsudski. Serious riots occurred. Marshal Pilsudski determined upon a coup d'état, and marched at the head of three regiments on Warsaw, where some street fighting took place. President Wojciechowski sided with Mr. Witos.

By a Staff Artist

Vincent Witos
Polish peasant leader

The City garrison, however, went over to the Marshal, and the entire Government, including both President Wojciechowski and Prime Minister Witos, were arrested as they sat at breakfast, but were subsequently released.

A new Government was formed but internal trouble persisted. In September, 1930, Mr. Witos and a number of his friends were tried before a court of three judges on a charge of conspiring "to eliminate by violence the members of the Government." They were found guilty by a majority of two judges to one. Mr. Witos was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Others were given terms ranging from two years to three.

Appeals against these sentences were subsequently lodged but were rejected, the accused in the meantime being allowed to be at liberty.

Hostility Abates

When the appeals failed Mr. Witos and two others expatriated themselves. The remainder surrendered and were ultimately pardoned after serving part of their sentences.

An amnesty was announced on Dec. 20, 1935, when President Moscicki was in office, and in January, 1936, the Polish jails were emptied of some thousands of prisoners, but the sentences still nominally in force against Mr. Witos and his companions were not removed.

Mr. Witos attended in February, 1936, a gathering in Switzerland at which many of his old supporters were present. Since then, under Gen. Edouard Smigley-Rydz, political activities in Poland have become so much less acute that official feeling against Mr. Witos's return has largely abated.

Alberta Under Social Credit: Natural Resources Prove Boon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 5 — With the proroguing of the present session of the eighth Legislative Assembly of Alberta on April 3, it becomes clear that while there is no friendly Government in Ottawa ready to give the Alberta Social Credit Government assistance, there is no indication that the credit of the Province has been gravely affected.

Financing has been difficult, but credit has been maintained largely upon fact that Alberta is emerging as one of the richest Provinces in the Dominion in natural resources.

Alberta's Premier, William Aberhart, is today adopting a somewhat subdued tone. No longer does he gratuitously hurl defiance at the big interests of the East. There is less said of the $25 a week and some even say that Mr. Aberhart would drop the whole economic creed of social credit if his opponents would let him. The Calgary Albertan, official organ of the Party, talks in a somber vein of the "dead end" at which social credit today finds itself.

Upturn in Production

But Alberta crops fared comparatively well last year, the return being kept down only by the depressed market. There is gold in the mines of Yellowknife, and Goldfields, that is contributing new wealth to the Province's economy. There is oil in the rich Turner Valley and farther north there are valuable deposits of radium. Calgary and Edmonton have burgeoned under the stimulus of the lusty, new industries which have had a definite salutary effect upon the whole Province.

There is a belief, which is more a hope than a belief, that with the return of prosperity the "funny money" men will be driven from power and their influence will be lost. There seems to be little to support this view, for after four years of unorthodoxy mixed with a measure of sound conventional Government Mr. Aberhart and his Administration still enjoy the confidence of a large number of the people of the Province.

In the cities he is ridiculed and abused in everyday conversation, but in the rural areas he has apparently identified himself as a man who has waged a strong fight on farmers' behalf. They can see no reason for denying him in favor of another Government which might not do so well.

There must be an election in 1940 and the Unity Council of Alberta, designed to oust Mr. Aberhart from power and intended to be a fusion political organization, is already attempting to align its forces. But it seems to lack competent political leadership.

Campaign Still Pushed

The fact that the Administration has lost some of its aggressiveness in the realm of economic reform does not necessarily indicate that it has lost all hope of bringing to Alberta some of the changes which it promised in 1935. The absence of legislation is largely due to the industry of the Federal Government in knocking down Social Credit measures almost as fast as Mr. Aberhart and his followers can set them up.

The campaign of monetary unorthodoxy is going on despite reversals. Only last week Ernest Lapointe, Dominion Minister of Justice, disallowed an amendment to the Limitation of Actions Act, 1935. This measure, according to the Federal ruling, provided that in the case of debts antedating July 1, 1936, actions for the recovery of money and for the foreclosure of mortgages must be commenced before July 1, 1940. Otherwise they are barred. The contracts, therefore, will be enforceable to the extent that the new agreements may have meanwhile been entered into by the parties.

Mr. Aberhart had held out hope for complete freedom from debt by 1940, the Minister of Justice suggested. He saw in the measure the means whereby wholesale repudiation could be secured. It was referred to as one of "these so-called moratory, prescriptive, and taxing acts which are, in reality, part of a general scheme of confiscation, debt clearance, and prohibition designed to drive out banks and other Dominion institutions in order to make way for a new economic era."

In spite of the faiure of this and other similar pieces of legislation which would have placed indebted Alberta farmers beyond the reach of financial institutions and their creditors, Mr. Aberhart is going forward with his campaign to acquire control of money and credit in the Province. His latest major venture, designed to increase the manufacture and purchase of Alberta-made goods and to accelerate the release of credit, is being conducted through the Treasury branches. Nonnegotiable transfer vouchers are issued and are accepted for goods by merchants who have entered into an agreement with the Government. Purchasers using the vouchers will receive a bonus of three per cent of the value of the goods bought providing they observe certain regulations, one of which is that they spend one-third of the total spent in any month on Alberta-made goods.

Fourteen of the branches have been established and the Government has set aside $239,000 to run them for the year. The scheme is voluntary and is officially regarded as an "interim" program.

In the "interim" Mr. Aberhart is giving the Province good departmental Government, even according to his critics. Alberta has managed on less assistance from the Federal Government than any of the Prairie Provinces. The public debt, according to the official statements, has been kept in check and for 1938 a reduction of about $500,000 bringing the debt down to $156,444,630 was claimed. There was an over-all cash surplus of $565,031 in 1938, Mr. Aberhart reported.

That is one side of the picture. The other tells a story of rising taxation, slashed interest rates, and defaulted debts.

Defaults on Bond Issues

Since 1935 the Government has defaulted on six bond issues with a total face value of about $11,000,000. The interest rate on the Provincial debt was arbitrarily reduced from 4.89 per cent to 2.50 in 1936. This has resulted in a total saving of about $6,500,000 in the two years. It has been argued by those horrified by the probable effect of these repudiations that the Government, which reported an income surplus $2,768,000 in March of last year, could have met these obligations but chose the more extreme attitude of default.

There are 11 taxes and 18 fees which bring revenue to the extent of $13,454,000 to the Government. This is an increase of 65 per cent over the taxation levied in 1935, it is argued. Mr. Aberhart has helped his Administration record by selling $3,500,000 worth of Alberta debentures and Treasury bills to the sinking fund, the opposition has charged in an attempt to prove that his unorthodoxy is based upon unsound business practice and will eventually prove ruinous to the credit of the Province.

Nonmagnetic Ship Launched; Will Study Ways of the Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DARTMOUTH, England, April 5—While shadows of evening lengthened in a secluded reach of the River Dart yesterday, Mrs. Spencer Jones, wife of Dr. Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal, performed the launching ceremony of the nonmagnetic ship, R. R. S. Research.

This wooden-walled sailing laboratory is the only one of its kind in the world, and the results of its research investigations are to be placed at the disposal of all nations in the interests of safety at sea.

The Research is to replace the American ship Carnegie, lost through fire off Samoa in 1929, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., has co-operated with the British Admiralty in designing the new vessel.

Built almost entirely of wood and bronze, every detail of the vessel's equipment and fittings has been studied with a view to eliminating iron and steel, so that it shall be as far as possible nonmagnetic. This is vital to the successful operation of the delicate instruments it carries for making exact records of compass variations.

Competent observers feel it is altogether fitting for Great Britain to assume the responsibility of continuing this important work in view of its great maritime interests. For many years the charts issued by the hydrographic services of the various countries have been based in increasing degree on data obtained by the Carnegie, but serious gaps in available data have not yet been filled.

Besides research on the earth's magnetism at sea, the vessel's program includes investigation of atmospheric electricity, meteorological observations, deep-sea soundings, and possibly marine biology.

The difficulty of excluding iron and steel from the vessel was particularly noticeable when it came to the auxiliary Diesel oil engines. It was solved by extensive use of a bronze alloy, the crank shaft itself being made of a special nonmagnetic steel. How rigorously the nonmagnetic requirements were carried out is evident from the elimination in so far as possible of such items as iron nails, tin cans, steel cooking utensils, cutlery, razor blades, paint drums, and typewriters.

The vessel is 142 feet long at the water line. Keel, stem, and sternposts are of teak, the false keel is of Canadian rock-elm, and teak planks are laid on brass frames subdivided by eight metal water-tight bulkheads. The hull is sheathed with copper. Anchors, cables, and wire for rigging are of aluminum bronze. Accommodation is provided for six officers, four natural scientists, and 22 petty officers and men. In addition to two magnetic observatories, one forward and one aft, there are laboratories for atmospheric-electric and oceanographic research.

The Research is not expected to be ready for its first voyage, expected to be to the Indian Ocean, until sometime in October. Its first stop will be in Washington, D. C., whence it will proceed to South America, cross the South Atlantic to Cape Town, and then take up a double traverse of the Indian Ocean.

Lieut. Commander D. H. Fryer, appointed Captain of the Research, has made a special voyage to Australia in one of the few remaining grain ships to gain experience of sailing craft in preparation for his new position.

WPA Friends Outnumbered By Critics on Probers' Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The investigation of WPA recently authorized by the House will be conducted by a 12-man committee, on which outspoken critics of the Federal relief agency outnumber its defendants.

The investigating subcommittee will be headed by Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, but Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, leader of the House WPA economy bloc, will actually direct the inquiry.

Other members will be Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana, Representative Thomas S. McMillan (D) of South Carolina, Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, Representative Emmet O'Neal (D) of Kentucky, Representative George W. Johnson (D) of West Virginia, Representative John Taber (R) of New York, Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas, and Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania.

Poll Shows Public Critical

The congressional committee, first to undertake a thorough-going investigation of WPA activities from every angle, begins its study with a Gallup poll at hand showing that the American public is critical of many parts of the present relief program and that an investigation will undoubtedly be welcomed at this time.

The committee's aim will be to get as much evidence as possible before the public before President Roosevelt sends up recommendations for new WPA appropriations for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Meanwhile, Administration leaders in the Senate gave up hope of adding $50,000,000 to the supplemental $100,000,000 WPA fund now before the Senate Appropriations Committee. The $100,000,000 appropriation bill, which has already passed the House, was unanimously reported to the full committee by a subcommittee without the additional funds asked by President Roosevelt.

200,000 To Be Dropped

The WPA has ordered a 200,000 cut in project rolls next Saturday because of the $50,000,000 cut.

Even with the $50,000,000 cut, WPA allotments will reach a new high this year.

The investigating committee is empowered to sit and act anywhere in the United States, and may issue subpoenas for witnesses and records.

School of Forestry Succeeds at Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Duke University's Graduate School of Forestry, the youngest school at that institution, and third of its kind to be established in the country, has enjoyed what is described as a phenomenally successful first year, with an enrollment of 21, representing 13 states and four foreign countries. Many of these students are expected to be candidates for the degree of master of forestry at the close of the year, as they already had completed undergraduate courses before coming here. Dr. Clarence F. Korstain, director of the Duke forest since 1930, is Dean of the school. He is President of the Soicety of American Foresters, with 4,500 members, all professional foresters.

The Duke School of Forestry has the advantage of a Duke-owned forest of 5,000 acres, immediately adjoining the University's campus. This provides material for practical experience and for much research work. Laboratory and greenhouse facilities are provided in the University's large biology building, while special laboratories are maintained for work in wood anatomy and properties, timber-testing and kiln-drying of wood and soils.

Work of the forestry students has not been confined to the Duke forest. Experiments have been carried on co-operatively elsewhere, notably in connection with the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville.

Another Covered Bridge Condemned in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The 60-year-old covered bridge over Buffalo Creek, at Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge County, Virginia, is soon to be demolished and replaced by a modern highway bridge, according to Samuel C. Liggett, Highway Engineer. The sum of $22,995.08 has been made available by the Virginia State Highway Commission for construction of a new bridge and approaches at this point. The road is a part of the secondary system of the County. It has always, however, been much used, and Buffalo Forge for generations was an important jilling and forging center. The new bridge is expected to be built next year.

There have been three bridges over Buffalo Creek at this point, according to D. E. Brady, County Supervisor and former Road Commissioner. The first was an underwater bridge, consisting of a plank floor along the bed of the creek, which made fording easier. This was washed out in 1870, and in 1872 was replaced by a two-trestle bridge. The two-trestle structure was washed out in the freshet of 1877, and the present covered bridge was built in 1878.

The picturesque covered bridges are fast being removed from the countryside. The bridge at East Lexington has been replaced, but through the efforts of the Virginia Association for the Preservation of Antiquities, the old one is left standing. The Buffalo Forge bridge is the only other covered bridge in Rockbridge County.

General Classified

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CRANFORD *(Continued)*

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or
For love
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Member T. D.

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Ready Made and to Order
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$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
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East Orange

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Open Evenings 1129 ELIZABETH AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.

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PHONE EL. 2-5555
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HACKENSACK *(Continued)*

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Phone Mo. 2-5465 Night Ph. Verona 8-4365
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Tel. Market 2-3128

NEW JERSEY

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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55 So Orange Ave. SO. 2-4070

Irene's Flower Shop
Easter Greetings
126 SO. ORANGE AV.

WEST ORANGE

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16 Main Street West Orange
OR 3-7948

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Passaic 2-6830

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MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

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Excellent Assortment of
EASTER CANDIES
Complete Luncheon—35c
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36 Oak Street Phone 6-0285

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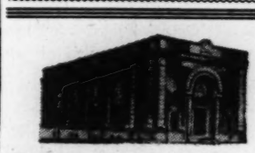
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Spring Fashions Fresh and Gay to Make This Easter Memorable . . .
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Complete Line of Electrical Appliances
A Full Floor of Toys
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You'll like the scientific way we clean your out of season garments, and return them in moth-proof bags.
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Distinctive Gifts
Easter Suggestions
Lovely New Scarfs, Costume Jewelry and of course Easter Cards to please you
YORKTOWN HOTEL

THE RAY-MAE SHOP
Large assortment of lovely Easter Candies. Homemade Cakes fresh each day.
146 E. Market Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

This feature, which has been appearing on Saturdays, will hereafter appear on Wednesdays

Aaron (Ex. 40:13; Lev. 16:6; Heb. 7:11)—*Air'-un* (*ai* as in *fair*, *u* clipped-short).

Amen (Matt. 28:20)—In singing, the word is sounded *ah'-men'*; but in public reading, especially in America, Webster's first choice, *ay'-men'* (long *a*), undoubtedly prevails.

Unlike "Selah" and "Higgaion," which are purely liturgical notations and are not to be read, "Amen" is always to be read unless the citation specifies otherwise.

Antithesis (133:19)—*An-tith'-e-sis* (*a* and *i*'s short, *e* quick-long).

The Greek *anti*, "against," and *tithenai*, "to set," lie back of our word; and the combined form was used to mean "to set against or oppose, as by contrast."

Words, phrases, or ideas when contrasted in a sentence to give special emphasis, form an antithesis; for example, "Virtue, not vice, is triumphant." Enlarging upon the primary meaning of the word, we may say that any thing, person, temperament, ideal, etc., that is directly opposed to another, is an antithesis of that other.

Arm (Isa. 53:1)—This word, when used metaphorically in the Bible, has been characterized as "an expressive emblem of power to direct, control, seize, overcome" (Hastings' Dictionary).

Bigotry (597:13)—*Big'-ut-rih.*

Back in 1598, Speght defined "begin, bigot" as "a superstitious hypocrite"—indicating that "bigot" was probably an outgrowth of *beguin*, which was applied to certain religious zealots.

Webster's definition is interesting: "obstinate and unreasoning attachment to one's own belief and opinions, with intolerance of beliefs opposed to them."

Blasphemest (John 10:36), **blaspheneth** (Matt. 9:3)—Unlike the adjective "blasphemous," which is accented on the first syllable, the verb "blaspheme" (and all its parts) should be accented on the second syllable.

Both words render the Greek *blasphemeo*, "vilify; speak with impious irreverence." Incidentally, our "blame" and "blaspheme" are derived from the same root—a fact which might well cause one who blames his fellow man, to pause and consider if he be blaspheming.

Caiaphas (Matt. 26:3)—Preferably *Kay'-a-fas* (first *a* long, second as in sof*a*, third clipped-short).

Cultus (133:23)—First *u* as in cup, second as in circ*u*s. Means "cult."

Efficacious (497:14)—*Ef-ih-kay'shus* (secondary stress on first syllable).

From Latin *efficacia*, "power" (root also of "effect"), this word means "having power to produce the effect intended."

Engender (133:20)—*En-jen'-der.*

The Latin *ingenerare*, "to produce or generate," lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to bring forth" ("Kindness engenders affection").

Esaias (John 1:23)—In America, *E-zay'-ass*; in Britain, *E-zi'-ass.*

Felon (40:21)—From the Latin *fello*, "traitor, rebel," this word has come to have specific application to a person who has committed a felony (a crime deemed punishable by capital penalty or prison sentence).

Judaism (133:19, 20)—*Joo'-day-izm.*

Levitical (Heb. 7:11), **Leviticus** (Bible book)—The *e* is as in debate, *Le-vit'-ih-kal*, and *Le-vit'-ih-kus.*

Malignity (43:12)—*Ma-lig'-nih-tih.*

The Latin roots are *malus*, "bad," and *gignere*, "to produce."

Melchisedec (Heb. 7:11)—*Mel-kizz'-eh-dek* (first and third *e*'s and the *i* short, second *e* clipped-short).

The apocryphal Slavonic Book of Enoch records that this priest came into the world by virgin birth following the demise of his mother. (See Heb. 7:3—"without father, without mother. . . .")

One (John 10:30)—Renders Greek *hen*, a neuter pronoun suggesting "one in essence," not "one person," as implied by the masculine *heis.*

Perfunctory (316:13)—*Per-fungk'-to-rih.*

The Latin *perfunctorious*, "done carelessly; done because it must be done," is the base of our word; so if we attend to a duty in a perfunctory manner, we do it reluctantly, indifferently, negligently.

Pharisaism (597:11)—*Far'-ih-say-izm* (first *a* as in *fat*, second as in *chaotic*).

Pontius Pilate (Matt. 27:2)—*Pon'-tih-us Pi'-late* (the *a* being virtually short *i*).

Procreate (140:30)—*Pro'-kre-ate.*

This word is from the Latin *procreare*, "to produce," and means "to bring forth; beget (applied to the generation of mortals)."

Subtilty (Matt. 26:4)—If we apply the overwhelming vote in favor of pronouncing "subtil" (Gen. 3:1) as *sut'-'l*, to this word, it should be pronounced *sut'-'l-tih.*

Traversing (20:22)—The accent is on the first syllable.

Silent Sermons

I like to read in silent tree
The lesson that is there for me.
Its brawny arms outstretched in air
Bespeaking power and purpose there.

Again I find in running brooks
More wisdom than in many books;
While rugged stones and fragrant flowers
Speak peace to me for happy hours.

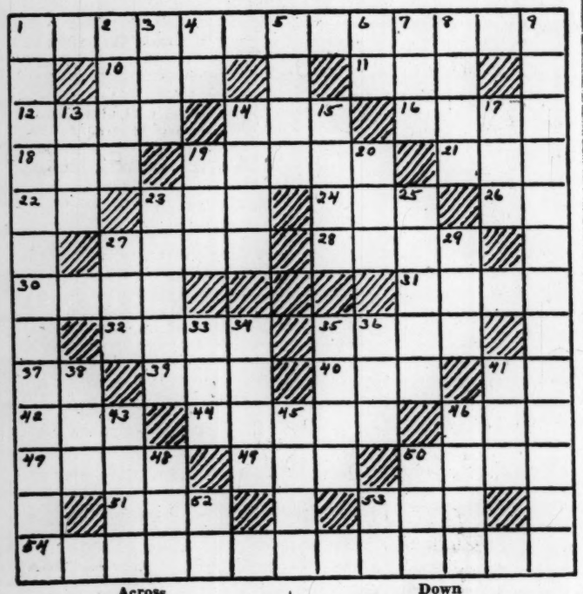
The stars that shine through darkest night
Tell me of God's majestic might;
A sermon clear the sun conveys,
Dispelling shadows with its rays.

Thoughts inspired by soaring birds
Oft outweigh a million words;
God's silent things of earth and sky
Our man-made eloquence defy.

—Grenville Kleiser

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The Berkshire Hills are in what State?
10—What animal was worried by dog in house that Jack built?
11—What timber tree grows in India?
12—What bird is said to fly in a direct line?
14—If you were an Arab, what sleeveless outer garment would you wear?
16—What is the name of European shark?
18—What did Yankee Doodle adorn with a feather?
19—Would you plant, spend, or chase a markkaa?
21—What coin would you spend in Japan?
22—What is Latin for "and"?
23—Winter sportsmen often do what?
24—An impost is what?
26—Toward.
27—Who would attend Eton College?
28—Spiders do what?
30—How would you describe a lemon?
31—How might a poet write "never"?
32—What is used in Bible as emblem of purity and nobility?
35—What is a uniformed attendant at a theater?
37—Cumberland Island is off coast of what State (abbr.)?
39—What is a city of British India?
40—Who was a son of Caleb?
41—Aloft.
42—Who is first woman mentioned in Bible?
44—You corn beef in what?
46—Baseball bats are made from what wood?
47—What is any of small angle irons to support covering of an iron roof?
49—Pine Bluff is in what State (abbr.)?
50—A gore of land is what?
51—Who was Saul's grandfather?
53—What place is mentioned in Ezra 2:23?
54—If you visited Karlstad, whom would you see?

Down

1—Whose frescoes adorn ceiling of Sistine Chapel at Rome?
2—If you visited Peterhead, whom would you see (sing.)?
3—What is an implement mentioned in Bible?
4—Near.
5—Who was the wife of Hercules?
6—Rapid City is in what State (abbr.)?
7—Would you don, eat, or sow Lebkuchen?
8—Agamemnon led Greeks against what city?
9—Who would use the Gregg or Pitman system?
13—The ferret hunts what rodent?
14—What was sacred bull of Egyptians?
15—What insects are mentioned in Bible?
17—Would you don, row, or pet a dik-dik?
19—What is often described as azure?
20—What is a gain or notch cut in one timber to receive another?
23—What city was destroyed by fire from heaven?
25—What Brazilian river flows to Amazon?
27—What is an antonym of "little"?
29—Born.
33—What is a peninsula of northeastern North America (abbr.)?
34—What plain of Babylon is mentioned in Daniel?
35—A carnation is also called what?
36—Exist.
38—What place in Assyria is mentioned in II Kings 17:24?
41—What is a river of Wales and England?
43—What place was famous in mythology because of Vulcan's forges?
45—What metal was used for tools and weapons in Bible times?
46—Radames and Amneris appear in what opera?
48—Who was a son of Zephaniah?
50—What food do Hawaiians prepare from taro root?
52—Road (abbr.).
53—What Roman numeral equals 55?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Fun on a Haystack

Monitor Camera Club from J. Macmaster, Exmouth, Eng.
Welsh School Children Absorbed in Their Play

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

"An exclusive vegetable diet," said the prominent dietician, "will give you a trim figure."

The skeptical patient replied: "Did you ever take a good look at a hippopotamus?"

Willing to Serve

Master (engaging new maid): "When I want you, Anna, I will ring three times."

Maid: "But, sir, I would be willing to come at the second ring."—Vart Hem, Stockholm.

Of Course

"Be very accurate in taking down dictation," the teacher had urged.

On examining Tommy Smith's paper she found this: "And the boat was seen to 6¾."

"What's this?" she thundered, pointing to the figures.

"Cap size," said Tommy.—Tit-Bits.

Couldn't Resist

"Mabel, dear," began her friend, "I was so sorry to hear that Mac broke off the engagement. Did you have a quarrel?"

"No," replied Mabel, "He met a girl from Aberdeen whose birthday was on Christmas day."—Windsor Star.

Daily Quotation

WITHOUT courage there cannot be truth, and without truth there can be no other virtue. — SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Parliamentary Practice

To Substitute

Question: In our meetings there is frequently presented a very unusual motion. To illustrate: Mr. A moves that we do so and so. This motion is seconded and stated. Discussion follows. In the discussion, it becomes evident that A's motion was not exactly what A or the body really wanted. So then Mr. B rises and says: "As a substitute motion, I move that we. . . ."

Note the wording of Mr. B's motion. He does not wish to amend the original motion; he wishes his motion to take the place of the original motion in its entirety, to have his motion considered to the exclusion of the original motion.

(a) Should the chair rule Mr. B out of order?

(b) What happens to the original motion?

(c) How should the chair handle motions similar to the above?

Answer: First, a correction of two misstatements in the query. Mr. B does wish to amend the original motion, and his motion is a form of amendment. And his proposal cannot be considered to the exclusion of A's motion without first voting to substitute it for A's motion. The wording of Mr. B is not quite correct, and perhaps that is why it is confusing. More accurately, Mr. B should say: "I move to substitute that we. . . ." This motion is one of the three forms which an amendment may take (see Parliamentary Rules Simplified page 40). These forms are (1) to strike out, (2) to add or insert, and (3) a combination of (1) and (2), namely, to strike out and insert. A motion to substitute belongs in type (3), it being the same as if B moved to strike out the entire wording and insert new words.

(a) A motion to substitute is in order if the proposal is germane to the original motion; that is, if it applies to it or if it is plain that it would be impossible to adopt both motions. As explained in former answers, a substitute may be germane even though it may seem entirely opposite to the main motion, so long as it is not a direct negative.

(b) If the motion to substitute is adopted, the original motion is struck out and the substitute takes its place as the main motion. It is then open for discussion and again voted on as the main motion. If the motion to substitute is lost, the original motion of course remains the main motion.

(c) As above described, except that if the entire body is plainly in favor of the new proposal, the chair may make the change by general consent, without going to the trouble of putting to vote the question of substituting it for the original motion.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A woman must have plenty of pluck to keep her eyebrows in shape.

Edmonton Journal: "Buttonless shirts a spring novelty" says a fashion note. No novelty to many a man.

Spring Coat of Paint

Monitor Camera Club from H. N.Findley, New York City
Snapped on the Galveston, Texas, Water Front

Did You Ever Wonder

What 'Ant Cows' Are?

Ants keep "cows" and "milk" them. These "cows" are aphids or plant lice, and the "milk" which they furnish is a sticky liquid known as honeydew, which is the dearest food treasure imaginable for an ant.

Some ants "milk" the aphids wherever they find them. The milking consists of the ant using its antennae to stroke the aphid's back gently. In response to this, the aphid exudes a luscious drop of honeydew.

Other ants herd the aphids into the underground recesses of the ant nests, where the "cows" are pastured on plant roots. In order to maintain a continuous supply, the ants will collect large numbers of aphid eggs and take them to their underground nurseries. There they guard and care for the eggs all winter; and in the spring the eggs hatch into young aphids. These the ants take out of the ant nest and put on plants in the open air so that they can grow big and strong and furnish large quantities of honeydew.

The aphids are much disliked by gardeners, for they stick their long strong bills deep into the stem or leaf of a plant and suck considerable quantities of the plant juice, just as we tap maple and rubber trees for the sap. But while they are heavy feeders, they are also good producers. It has been estimated

ANT "MILKING" AN APHID

that a first-rate ant cow can give 18 or more large drops of honeydew in 24 hours, which (when their size is taken into consideration) is comparable to a dairy cow giving several barrels of milk a day!—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Genius and Compassion

Kansas City, Mo.

The return to America of the great pianist, Ignace Jan Paderewski, recalls an act of his generosity when he and Madam Paderewski toured the United States during the World War.

He was scheduled to give a concert here; and a gifted young woman pianist in Shreveport, La., accompanied by her mother, boarded a train for Kansas City, which was due to arrive in ample time for them to hear the concert. But some delay occurred to the train. While they waited, time kept passing, as did the hour when the concert was being given.

The next day they learned that Madam Paderewski was selling Polish dolls for the help of the soldiers; so they went to see her. The pianist's disappointment was so evident that Madam Paderewski asked them to come to their private car. The girl and her mother did so, and their reward was tenfold. The great musician had her take a place by the side of him at the piano; and he played for them alone, for an hour, talking and explaining what he was doing.

Sanctuary

Have you a little quiet room
Where you may hide away,
Where peace displaces all the gloom
That overcasts the day?

This quiet room—it need not be
Far off from all the rest.
The haunts of men you need not flee
To find this refuge, blest.

Within the cloister of your heart
You may retire at will,
And there in grateful prayer, apart,
'Midst faith and love, be still.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

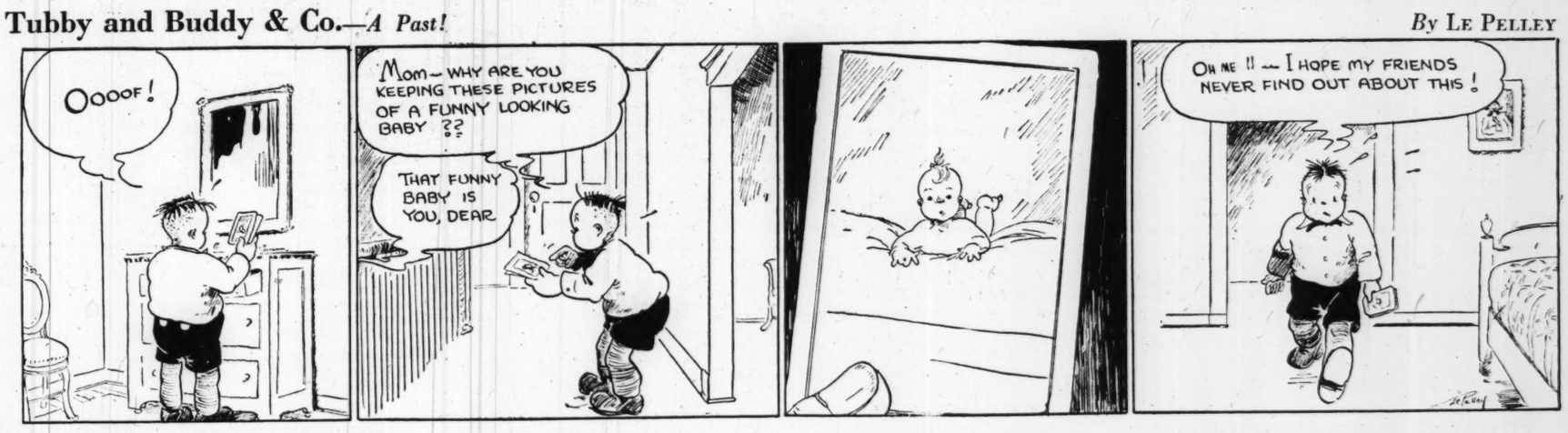
A Verse for Today . . .

He that followeth after righteousness and mercy findeth life, righteousness, and honour.

—PROV. 21:21

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Past!*

By LE PELLEY

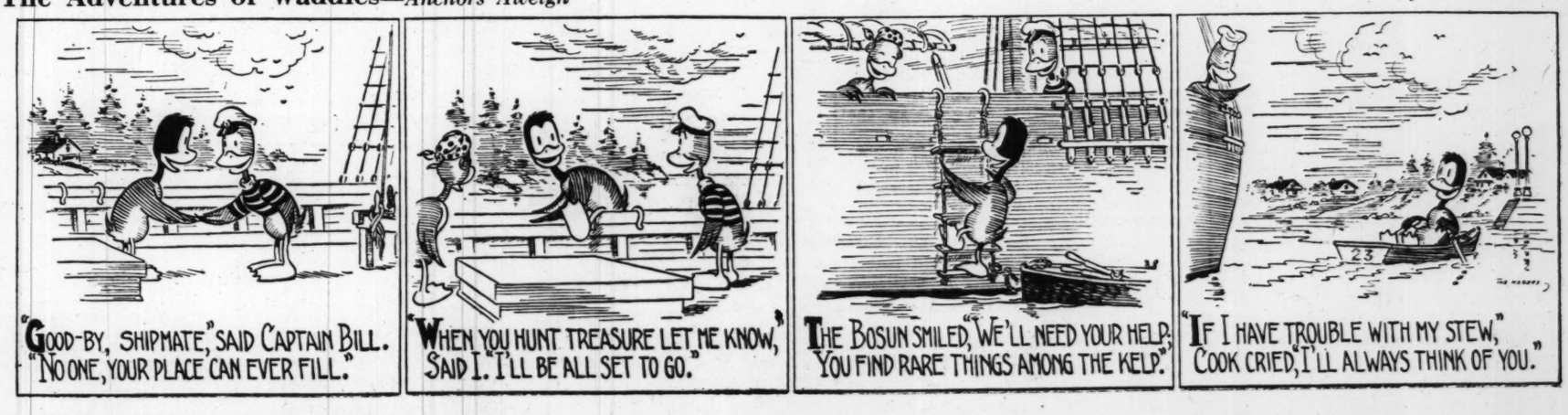

OOOOF!
MOM— WHY ARE YOU KEEPING THESE PICTURES OF A FUNNY LOOKING BABY ??
THAT FUNNY BABY IS YOU, DEAR
OH ME !! — I HOPE MY FRIENDS NEVER FIND OUT ABOUT THIS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*As Easy as Pie*

Spring is here! The Boss is getting ready to dig—
Imagine needing all that paraphernalia
And-beside folks act as if digging was work —
And any pup knows-
It's just a lot of fun!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Anchors Aweigh*

By THE HAGERS


"GOOD-BY, SHIPMATE," SAID CAPTAIN BILL. "NO ONE, YOUR PLACE CAN EVER FILL."
"WHEN YOU HUNT TREASURE LET ME KNOW," SAID I. "I'LL BE ALL SET TO GO."
THE BOSUN SMILED, "WE'LL NEED YOUR HELP. YOU FIND RARE THINGS AMONG THE KELP."
"IF I HAVE TROUBLE WITH MY STEW," COOK CRIED, "I'LL ALWAYS THINK OF YOU."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Balkanized America

MANY an American has realized only lately, and with something of a shock, that his country is voluntarily surrendering its position as the largest free trade area in the world. He has suddenly awakened to the fact that the depression years have fastened on his United States such a multitude of internal tariffs, state barriers to commerce and labor, that unless this restrictive practice is reversed, indeed wiped out, free trade in the United States will soon be a thing of the past.

For his awakening he has to thank such organizations as the Council of State Governors, which at the moment is sponsoring a National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers in Chicago, and a growing army of his fellow citizens which is diligently revealing the dynamite in apparently innocuous state legislation for all manner of discriminatory taxes and regulations against interstate commerce.

It was the bane of the American colonies under the Articles of Confederation that intercolonial trade was all tied up in knots just because of such barriers. One of the main reasons for adopting the Constitution of the United States was to eliminate these trade restrictions. Said the Supreme Court in 1824 in its classic decision in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden: "If there was any one object riding over every other in the adoption of the Constitution, it was to keep commercial intercourse among the States free from all invidious and partial restraints." And under the commerce clause of the Constitution guaranteeing internal free trade the courts have ruled out, right up until our time, all substitutes for the forbidden state tariffs.

The depression of the '30s, however, brought in its wake innumerable insidious and invidious measures tending to keep trade at home—such as exorbitant inspection fees, ports of entry for gasoline taxes, discriminatory truck taxes, and so forth. They represent the common aim of the various states to protect the commerce and labor within their respective state boundaries. They also hold out the enticing possibility of becoming considerable revenue raisers. But unfortunately once this practice is started it becomes a vicious spiral. States discriminated against retaliate; and the interstate commercial war is on. As in all wars, the citizens pay. The ultimate of such practices is not a United States presenting one frontier to the world, but a disunited nation confused by 48 separate frontiers.

Of course, certain of the States' tactics in this direction are justified both in theory and in law for reasons of sanitation and safety. It is not the use, but the abuse, of such protection that is condemned. It is to study ways of eliminating such abuses that the present Chicago conference is convening. And it is a welcome sign that recognition of the danger has had that result. But recognition of an evil is only the first step in reform—and the easiest step.

Much can be done by co-operative efforts between states, by co-operation between state and national agencies. Perhaps it will fall to the courts to wipe out these impediments to internal trade. America met the internal tariff challenge a century and a half ago under conditions even more chaotic and adverse than those existing now. Americans can meet the same challenge today if they resolve to do it.

Vox Populi

NOT the least impressive thing about the mass appearance of Massachusetts taxpayers before the Legislative Ways and Means Committee in Mechanics Building yesterday was the utter absence of a circus atmosphere. There were no bands, few banners, and pointless speeches of the rabble-rousing school were omitted. There was dignity and considerable force of purpose behind those 5,000 persons. They had a definite business. It was contained in neat portfolios detailing just how the Commonwealth might, in their opinion, cut $24,127,000 off the $167,961,270 biennium budget submitted by Governor Saltonstall.

It is yet too early to pass judgment on the merits of their retrenchment proposals. Except for the big slicing off in highway building, they are so numerous, involve so many small items, and affect such a broad range of State functions that it will require some time even for the budgetary experts of the Legislature to assess them properly. This much can be said, however: It is obvious that the taxpayers' organization has given the budget much study, and has had expert help. It has suggested specific curtailments that at first glance appear at least worthy of the most serious deliberation.

The voice of the taxpayers has been heard in the land. To many in this tax-harassed democracy it doubtless has a very appealing tone, one which should command the thoughtful consideration of listeners in the Legislature.

NINETY-FIVE per cent of the eligible voters of Liechtenstein have signed a declaration rejecting any union with Germany. This seems practically as emphatic as a 99 per cent "Ja."

Moving a Pawn

THE Italian Government's move to bring about closer relations between it and the Albanian Government will be closely watched not only in neighboring Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, but in all European capitals. This development may further complicate Britain's efforts to build an anti-aggression bloc of European states. It suggests an Italy in opposition to this effort. An Italian hold over Albania can be used as a threat to some of the Balkan states. It thus will tend to make them more cautious about commitments to the democracies.

Yet in the background of all such moves on Italy's part, these more fundamental questions remain: Can Italy afford to help Germany become "master of Europe"? Could Italy look forward to security in a world where powerful counterbalances to German influence no longer existed? Does Italy forget the centuries-old drive of Germany southward to the Adriatic, a sea of great strategic importance to Italy? The obvious answers to these questions make one wonder whether an Albanian foothold does not have a double meaning for Premier Mussolini—that is, as a lever to raise the bids for his assistance, from whichever quarter such bids may come.

A "Golden Calf"?

WALTHER FUNK, Germany's Economics Minister, has drawn a sharp distinction between the gold nations and non-gold nations in an address to the Reichsbank's central board of governors. "The world," he says, "is now at the parting of the ways. Either it will yield to the might of American gold or it will accept the new methods of young, vigorous, striving nations." It is a cryptic antithesis, but there is something to ponder over in the Funk observation.

The United States is becoming the harborage for the world's gold. This is mainly due to two factors: the safety of the United States as a repository of foreign capital and the statutory requirement whereby the Treasury is bound to buy all gold offerings, at $35 an ounce. Capital, of course, is transferred from country to country in the shape of gold. No other country is under any such statutory obligation. And, as a consequence, the United States is now loaded down with over $15,000 millions of the yellow metal. This is almost 60 per cent of the world's monetary supplies.

It is wrong to suggest, however, that this vast holding confers upon Uncle Sam a claim upon the gold-losing nations. Just the reverse, in fact, is the case. Most of the gold now coming over represents a claim upon America. In other words, it is on loan in the United States, being sent for safekeeping. America is loaded down with metal precisely because of the fears spread by the expansionist ambitions of Dr. Funk's own country. Foreigners are accordingly grateful to, not resentful of, Uncle Sam, and Uncle Sam, far from feeling bloated with power, is anxiously awaiting the day when the gold may be returned. No strings will be attached to its repatriation, one may be sure. For gold, as money, is most useful when most widely distributed.

Nevertheless, the question of the future of gold has come into sharp focus as the result of the heavy shipments. Will the gold-losing nations stop using gold as a medium of international exchange? Will they adopt the "new methods of young, vigorous, and striving nations," meaning, presumably, Germany; and cease to bother about the accumulation of gold reserves, and, instead, rely upon barter? Senator Wagner asked the question before Dr. Funk. And Secretary Morgenthau on March 22 supplied this answer:

> The danger that gold will no longer be used as a medium of international exchange is so remote as not to merit serious consideration. Other countries will surely continue to accept gold in the settlement of favorable balances of payments, because gold is as important to them as it is to us. England has over $3 billion of gold. France has almost as much; Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium, and many other countries have what are for them large holdings of gold. It is in the interest of these countries as much as it is in our own interest to continue to rely on gold as an essential part of their monetary system. Moreover, we must not overlook the fact that nations producing substantial quantities of gold have important vested interests in the continuation of gold as a monetary metal. The British Empire alone produces about half the world's gold. Even countries that produce relatively small amounts of gold find that those small amounts are an important source of national income to them.

The reply seems to us very convincing. Certainly the gold that belongs to Uncle Sam represents "might" in the same way that the possession of any other desirable commodity represents "might." In the very use of the phrase, Dr. Funk acknowledges the desirability of gold. He doubtless would like to have more of it in the Reichsbank coffers. Practically the first commodity seized when the German army entered Czecho-Slovakia was the gold supply. Not only Uncle Sam but most other countries will accept gold rather than any other commodity in exchange for their raw materials.

YES, any who are inclined to think of smuggling as smart *should* be, as Jack Benny says, "ashamed."

Class War in Akron

Book News of the Day

THERE are anger, tears and flinty laughter in Ruth McKenney's INDUSTRIAL VALLEY (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3). It is a long crescendo leading to a finale of trumpets blaring forth a hard fought victory for the rubber workers of Akron. It is not that the workers had won a clean-cut triumph in their strike against the Goodyear Company. They had not. The victory lies in the fact that upon the termination of the strike the men of Miss McKenney's story "took the picket line back into the factory with them," and that they supplied an inspiration for the automobile workers and the steel workers in other cities.

This is not the Miss McKenney of the New Yorker sketches which constituted so much of her "My Sister Eileen." In that undertaking she was the urban satirist of the pompous aspirations of a section of the middle class. In "Industrial Valley" Miss McKenney has written a very readable story of mountaineer tire builders and their transmutation through militant unionization.

* * *

In 1932 Miss McKenney found Akron a social desert—years of depression, the collapse of relief, and bank failures had brought the rubber workers to such a pit of cynical despair that they permitted evictions, pay cuts, and discharges to roll over their heads without resistance.

Men in Akron took heart, Miss McKenney relates, after the New Deal arrayed itself on the side of reform. The long dormant passion of the rubber workers for self-respecting independence in the industrial equation began to shake Akron. It was something too powerful and pent up to be channeled and tamed by an American Federation of Labor agent who continually warned that "Rome was not built in a day." Perhaps Rome was not built in a day, but an industrial union could be and was built by the Committee for Industrial Organization faster than Rome had been.

* * *

The epilogue unfortunately is almost proletarian prudery, with its arrogating of all virtue to the left-wing movement. Akron is not America. If her facts were correctly related, Miss McKenney was dealing with a city that was exceptionally divided between two classes—the very rich and the very poor. Many of the abuses charged against Akron are not present to the same extent in cities where a large percentage of the population is middle-class. In these cities the class struggle is somewhat blunted.

But if readers feel that knowledge of how workers think and feel is prior to judgment of them, if they would examine the roots from which much of America's recent industrial ferment grew, if they would understand the genesis and motives of many contemporary back-to-work movements and law-and-order groups, this book is almost a primary source study. R. M. B.

Donkey Serenade

Nothing would induce her to run for the presidency, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said at a recent press conference in Los Angeles.

Who's the man for 1940
In the Democratic band?
Who will lead that Forty sortie?
Who will reach the promised land?

Raise the banner, sound the klaxon!
Now is not the time to grouse.
Hopkins, Farley, Hull, or Jackson?
Disney might lend Mickey Mouse,

Hear it from a million throats:
"What's in Grampa Garner's mind?
Is he going to garner votes
Or only garner with the wind?"

F. D. may resist the lure
To keep his seat, come '41.
One thing only now is sure—
Eleanor says that *she* won't run!

JOHN D. BEAUFORT

He Might Give Them an Idea or Two at That

Molasses Pie

TO MY great surprise, and doubtless to his, I am going to be able, after all, to send Herbert Hoover the recipe for molasses pie. Things do come about in the strangest ways. In a period of eight years I have only remembered three or four times Mr. Hoover's asking me what the recipe was. His asking me made me a little foolish because I had been telling him about the pie with an air of authority, and then he asked me for the recipe, and, for the life of me, I couldn't tell him what it was. Pride, they say, goeth before a fall. It certainly does.

Of course the whole thing was surprising in the first place. I never expected to be sitting on a rock overlooking the Shenandoah Valley eating a picnic lunch with Herbert Hoover who was then President of the United States. And, if I had expected to be doing so, I would certainly not have been expecting to discuss with him things we had liked to eat as children and, in particular, the molasses pie my mother made a sort of modest specialty of our house. The talk about the molasses pie was a trade with Mr. Hoover, who had been telling me about the sorghum balls which, one Christmas, were all he had for a gift. I never saw a sorghum ball but it made me think of my mother's molasses pie and, since Mr. Hoover seemed to know a good deal about what we now consider old-fashioned delicacies, I asked him if he liked molasses pie, expecting of course that he had encountered it.

I don't know if any of the historians have made mention of the fact, but there is a touch of the good trencherman about Mr. Hoover.

It was blazing hot, there on the rock. The great valley was a spread of gold-threaded sapphire damask in the heat-haze, and somehow gave you the feeling in its wondrous spread and beauty that you could really do anything you made up your mind to do. A man so often under great and appreciable strain, Mr. Hoover seemed curiously at ease and—if not exactly happy, contented—there on that ridge, with the great valley stretching off into the smoke-colored distance. Perhaps he is a man who has need of not being closed in by people or circumstances. There, he had room to breathe.

* * *

At any rate, when I spoke of the molasses pie he said, at once, "How is it made? Can you give us the recipe, I'd like to have it—at home—" The White House was home then, of a kind.

Well, I couldn't give it to him. I simply didn't know it. I had watched my mother make it a hundred times. She never made any mistakes, any deviations. One of her molasses pies was all of them. But now, confronted with a request to tell how she did it, I simply fell flat, as sticky and mixed up as I would have been if I'd tried to eat a piece of her molasses pie with my fingers.

I felt foolish and resolved that I would find out at once how the pie was made, and transmit the information to Mr. Hoover. The rest of the family would know, if I didn't. All I had to do was remember to write and find out. My sister, who is a born cook, would be able to write the recipe with her eyes shut.

But it wasn't so easy. Apparently our kind of molasses pie is one of those things that has never been written down. My sister said, "I haven't made one for twenty-five years. I'll see if I can remember." But she was busy, and nothing ever came of it.

My other sister said about the same thing. She hadn't made one in a coon's age and didn't believe she could possibly remember. Anyway, she added a little pugnaciously, molasses is different these days than it was when Mother used to make those pies.

At intervals I remembered, and asked people I happened to meet if they knew how to make molasses pie. I knew that if anyone came forth with the right recipe I would recognize it, because, although I never made one of the pies myself, I have a feeling for the consistency of cookery, and would be able to tell. . . .

* * *

And then I went to Cleveland and saw a brother I had not seen for years. And I asked him if he remembered Mother's molasses pies, and he said: "Great Scott, yes!" But of course he had no idea how they were made. And his wife, who is a talented cook, had chanced never to know either.

I forgot all about it.

And then one day a note came. "Here is the recipe for the molasses pie Mother used to make. It may not be exactly like it, but it will be very close—I can tell, from the ingredients," my brother's wife added in a postscript. "We got it from a neighbor woman. We just happened to mention that you were hunting for it, and she laughed and said, 'Pshaw! it's an easy thing to make. I'll give her the recipe.'"

It may be an easy thing to make. I haven't tried, and probably never shall because somehow I would rather keep the memory of my Mother's molasses pies undimmed by any culinary gymnastics into which I might trip myself.

But, as one hoards something special they want to do, for a day when the element of comicality in it can be relished at its best, I now have the recipe Mr. Hoover asked for. One day I shall send it to him. It will surprise him of course because he will have forgotten the incident long ago. But I am sure he will laugh. There are people who would have you believe that Herbert Hoover is incapable of laughing. But I still say, I am sure he will laugh. JANET MABIE

Mirror of World Opinion

Democracy—Product or System?

WE in ourselves as human beings are Theocrats, Autocrats, Aristocrats; where these elements approach balance in the individual, we call it sanity; where they approach balance in society, we call it civilization.

All of use oppose an Autocrat, yet whole areas of our personal life are autocratically controlled, and we are the Autocrats—we are the lonely makers of our thoughts, our loyalties, our souls. Whole areas of our life are aristocratically controlled—all of us are more or less under the compulsion of the best, which "Aristocrat" means. . . . And then, whole areas of our life are theocratically controlled—our sense of Right, our sense of others' Rights—Right without an "s" is incomplete; the two go together, and both root in religion, in some sense of the moral universe or of God. Personality thus poised in self-mastery, swift to recognize the best, humble before truth and the eternal mystery—that is humanity approaching maturity. Multiply this type of personality by millions, and you inevitably have Democracy. The reason we have as much Democracy as we have today is that we have so many persons of this type; the reason we have so little of Democracy today is that we still have too few. . . .

When these elements are diffused in society—Autocracy in the field of personality; Aristocracy of serviceable gifts vouchsafed to individuals; fundamental concepts of moral righteousness—Theocracy—of which we never have been quite bereft; then—for the first time we come within sight of Democracy. No more than the others can Democracy exist alone. . . . Democracy is not a system but a product.—W. J. CAMERON in a Ford Sunday evening broadcast.

The Astoria's Mission of Peace

ADVICES from Japan tell of gratefulness national in its scope, for America's sending home aboard the cruiser Astoria the ashes of the late Ambassador Saito.

A Tokyo jeweler asked our naval attache to accept twenty pearl necklaces for distribution among the officers of the warship. It was his way of wanting to express his appreciation. And he added when the question of acceptance was put up to the Astoria's commander, "If twenty necklaces are not enough, I will send more."

In a nation which venerates those who serve their country well, the assignment of one of our finest cruisers for such an honor was sure to make a profound impression. But we were hardly prepared for the outpouring that has come.

Once more we see that kindness and efforts at understanding of other people's thoughts and emotions are worth more than show of arms. If you can understand their hearts you are very close to understanding all about them. With almost the whole world at swords' points, we do a kindly act and a whole people is touched.

This was not merely a gesture of good will. In his years at Washington, the late Hirosi Saito showed himself the advocate of peace and understanding between both peoples. He was the friend of America as well as the servant of Japan. And this nation wanted to express gratefulness for his services by doing him this last honor.

May the wake that the Astoria leaves across the Pacific . . . be ever the highway of peace between the two peoples.—Milwaukee (Wis.) *Journal*.

The Wide Horizon

Congress and the Rails

By Franklin Snow

THE railway security-holder is the Forgotten Man today and it appears that the Congress will adjourn before it gives the railroads—which means their stock and bondholders, who are not only individuals but, indirectly, insurance policy owners and savings-bank depositors—any favorable legislation.

A current rise in rail traffic is helping the industry temporarily but this impetus may be more in the nature of a "reprieve" than a full pardon. Another year such as 1938 would force more railroads into insolvency, for only a relatively few strong roads still have sufficient financial resources to withstand another prolonged period of deficits. Government ownership would be the alternative, with the result that up to twelve billions of rail bonds would have to be assumed, and added to the present national debt, unless these bonds were repudiated entirely. Even this makes no provision for several billions more of common and preferred stocks, some of which are worthless, while others still pay a modest dividend.

Recovery is far more pressing than reform, as matters stand today. Few contend that rail financing and management methods in the past were flawless, but curbs exist to prevent much of the manipulation of former years, and bills such as that being urged by Senator B. K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, to regulate holding companies would prevent recurrence of questionable practices of recent years.

* * *

The problem is essentially that of aiding a once prosperous industry to get back on its feet, rather than devoting too much time to consideration of legislation which, at present, is academic in scope, for few railways are able to engage in any stock-buying orgies today. What they need far more than reform legislation is recovery steps—steps which will aid the near-one million employees and an almost equally large number of security-holders, not to mention the 800,000 employees who have gradually been severed from the payroll in the past eight years, and who may or may not have found other employment.

Even the severest critics of the rails cannot gainsay the fact that when the industry enjoys a modest prosperity, it sets in motion a cycle of business in the basic industries—the purchase of durable goods—which the Administration has sought repeatedly to stimulate. Purchase of new rails reaches back through the steel industry to the production of iron ore; new ties lend prosperity to the lumber industry; new cars aid the steel and various allied businesses; installation of rails and ties employ thousands of men along the far-flung rights-of-way.

If railway misfortunes were due to over-capitalization or to wasteful management, the security-holder might look toward his own company rather than toward the Congress, for retribution. But the Interstate Commerce Commission has stated repeatedly that the roads are under-capitalized. Total securities outstanding are less than property investment or the cost of reproduction, and less than present physical value, it has found.

* * *

All through the United States, owners of securities, even first mortgage bonds, of lines which once were regarded as prime investments—North Western, New Haven, Boston & Maine and others—are looking to the present session of the Congress to approach this problem constructively, fearlessly, promptly. Railway executives, chastened by adversity, modestly ask, in essence, that they merely be given the same latitude which their competitors enjoy, or, conversely, that their competitors be subjected to the same regulations, taxes and restrictions under which the rails function.

Unless some constructive action is taken, another year of deficits such as 1938 (without several good years, in which to build up a reserve) will create more rail receiverships and, presumably, will result in Government ownership of the lines. Last year, thirty major roads failed even to earn operating expenses and taxes alone, having no regard to their fixed charges.

Even modest prosperity for the rails will enhance employment, increase purchases and bring an income to security-holders to an extent far greater than would inure from aid given to any other industry. If Congress earnestly seeks national recovery, the consideration of the railway problem offers it an immediate step toward that objective.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Twenty-eight Days Hath—"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a member of the World Calendar Association I should like to express my appreciation of the Monitor's interesting editorial titled "Twenty-eight Days Hath—" It refers to the inconvenient dates of many holidays and adds a favorable comment on calendar reform.

When one considers the progressive changes that have taken place during the past few generations, it is most amazing that our system of recording dates has not been improved.

The present calendar which is antiquated and inefficient has its months varying in length from 24 to 27 working days, whereas the World Calendar gives us 26 working days every month in the year and makes all anniversaries fall perpetually on the same day of the week and the same date of the month.

Toronto, Can. R. S. PETERSON